The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

[illegible] in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Elsewhere.

[illegible] THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Proposed Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

Pennsylvania.

[illegible] HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG, LANCASTER [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Third and Chestnut streets are again the scene of excitement. [illegible] the Savings Institution before [illegible] o'clock A. M. They decline paying out [illegible] requiring two weeks' notice. The Banks [illegible] o'clock. The [illegible] The Mechanics' Bank is [illegible]. The Girard Bank refuses to do any business, and gives no satisfaction [illegible].

[illegible]

There is no concert of action among the Banks [illegible] course. The Bank of North America is paying specie for tens, but [illegible] on checks. The Bank of Commerce is [illegible] for checks.

The following Banks are paying specie for fives: Commercial, Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and Philadelphia. The Farmers' and Mechanics' pay specie for tens. The Northern Liberties and Western pay specie for fives in cases of necessity. The Bank of Pennsylvania Township, and the City Consolidation Bank pay nothing.

All Banks, however, except the Girard, certify checks. The Girard has entirely suspended business. Some of the Banks will receive no deposits.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—11½ A. M.

The Girard Bank is now paying specie for Fives and certifying checks.

Additional excitement was produced by the news from Baltimore of suspensions there.

The Tradesmen's Bank pays everything, checks and all.

The Bank of North America is paying all its notes. It received specie from New-York last night, and represents that they have more in their vaults than the amount of bills. They are certifying checks.

The Board of Brokers passed a resolution this morning, to the effect that all settlements in the purchase of Stocks may be made by certified checks on any of the city Banks current on the day of settlement.

Private dispatches say that the Banks in Reading and Pittsburg have suspended.

The Southwark Bank pays specie for all its bills.

The Bank of Kensington pays for fives only.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

The Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Reading Banks have suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—7 P. M.

A meeting of the Presidents of the Banks was held this afternoon, but it is reported that for a want of [illegible] arriving at any determination. [illegible] they would determine on a full suspension, as practised by some of the Banks to-day, but which was not general on account of the North American, Mechanics' and some of the other Banks receiving a supply of specie.

There was also a meeting of the Cashiers of the various Banks, but their action is not yet known.

It is understood that application will be made to the Governor for the call of an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of affording relief to the Banks from the penalty of forfeiture of charter imposed by the law of 1850. Several of the banks, however, are not acting under this law, including the Pennsylvania, Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, and Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—12 P. M.

The Bank Presidents met to-night. They had a conference with the Governor, and asked him to call a special session of the Legislature for Oct. 6. The Governor expresses a desire to consult Attorney-General FRANKLIN, who is not in town. No doubt the proclamation calling an extra session will be issued on Monday morning.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

An era in the history of the present panic dawned upon our city this morning. At ten o'clock a strong guard of detective police was placed at the gates of the Pennsylvania Bank, and a written notice posted on the railings, stating that the Bank had resolved to suspend payment in specie. Since that time, however, the excitement has been most intense. Goldstreet, alongside the Bank, became thronged, and all ingress to the Bank was stopped, except to the clerks. The Girard Bank, in Third-street, was the [illegible] of excitement. At this Bank the crowd [illegible], and at the time I now write, the most intense excitement prevails, in consequence of the approach of the hour (3 o'clock) at which the Girard Bank postponed payment of checks. All the other banks in the city are being run upon. The news having spread into the nearer districts of the country, the scene becomes more interesting by the addition to the throng of country merchants, who, with longitudinal strides, are rapidly wending their way to one or other of the many banks.

Every avenue of the city is crowded, as if for the celebration of some extraordinary event. Straight colors and representatives of the Flora McFlimsey school are on one common level, seeking favors at the hands of men with money. Old men and young men, rich men and men comparatively poor, are at the feet of Mammon, eagerly worshiping and devoutly imploring blessings at his hand. Even some clergymen are on hand, and several of them displaying good tact in the Banks, but with no success beyond their fellows who surround them. The camel cannot go through the eye of the needle, nor can the rich man go into heaven, if getting his paper, or even his checks, cashed in some of our Banks be the medium.

At 3 o'clock, previous to which time I must go to mail, the scene will be intensely interesting. To-morrow we expect an increase, and the energies of our police force, which for a long time have been lying dormant, will be called into service to protect the very walls of the Banks from bursting with the tremendous crowds of human beings which will fill our city. The age of collapse must be inaugurated, safely we may.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday was the most exciting day that I have passed through for twenty years, opening with the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania, followed by a run on all the other Banks with the exception of the Girard and Commercial (who only paid their circulation). They paid up manfully till the hour of closing, when, finding that those who should have supported them were the most determined to get gold, that is to say, the depositors [illegible], they came to the conclusion to suspend one day. No [illegible] except by certified checks, which checks, except those of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are received in deposit by the other Banks. Some are paying their circulation in full. Amongst these are the Southwark, Mechanics' Bank of North America, Kensington and Tradesmen's. The others are paying their fives and tens, except Girard, which only pays in fives. There is but little excitement to-day, and the Banks have not yet agreed upon any concert of action, but it is understood, they are anxious for an early resumption, and consequently will not expand in any way, but rather contract, so as to be able at an early day to wipe away the disgrace forced upon them by those who ought to have supported them. It was generally believed here that your Banks would suspend to-day, and in fact our folks rather wished it, and were disappointed at finding you could [illegible] to specie payments, and that your [illegible] enough to support your institutions, and even now, [illegible] believing your Banks will close early in the week, have been drawing their balances in New-York at 3 and 4 ½ cent. Should you stand firm, Exchange on New-York will be 10 ½ cent. next week. Our currency is as yet very unsettled, as no one can calculate on what course our Banks may pursue the coming week, and everybody waiting to see how your City will pass through the crisis. I am a believer in the stability of your Banks, which are far better managed than ours. We want your Clearing House and weekly statements. Six ½ cent. was paid for specie this morning by a party having a draft on [illegible] & Co., which was payable in currency. I should quote it about 5 ½ cent. premium this afternoon.

3 O'CLOCK.

After closing the above, I went over to the Exchange, where many excited groups were still canvassing the general posture of affairs. The Bank Presidents had not yet decided upon any definite course of action. There is no unity in their proceedings. Each acts as he deems best for his own interests, but they are all fully alive to their unpleasant position, and know that they have virtually forfeited their Charters, and are looking anxiously for relief from the Legislature, which they wish the Governor to convene immediately. He is in favor, but has some scruples, as the election is coming on the 13th of October, as to decide which Legislature he ought to call together—the old or the one about to be elected, and if he should call the old, and factious members should prevent its action, till after the 13th prox., he questions if their acts would be valid. Still I think he will be persuaded, more especially as the Attorney-General thinks he should call together the old Legislature.

I think the Banks now regret their course towards the Pennsylvania Bank, for though this institution had acted very imprudently, it would have been wiser to sustain her than run the fearful risk they have done. Had they supported the Pennsylvania yesterday, there would have been no suspension. All parties are still discussing the probability of New-York Banks following suit, and I am not looked upon with favor when I assert they will maintain specie payments. You can form no idea of the anxiety felt by many that you should suspend. All feel well assured that your present course gives New-York a superiority that can never be shaken. The California steamer being due Tuesday or Wednesday must give you increased confidence, and, furthermore, I am informed the Sub-Treasury makes large payments every week for mail steamers. Some of our merchants have behaved shamefully in this crisis, and I shall not be sorry to see them shamed by a different course, which I am sure your men of business will pursue.

There is a great deal of gold in the hands of individuals, $3,000,000 having been drawn from the banks last week, and thus we do not feel, as yet, the inconvenience of the suspension as much as you might suppose. This gold will find its way to New-York if we remain suspended, and you continue specie payments. The market people to-day would take nothing but gold and silver, though they were assured the banks would redeem the notes. The country people complain of their inability to make as good sales as usual. It is to be hoped that the present state of affairs may bring down the price of living. There is much room for improvement on this score. I think some of your papers do great injustice to L. J. LEVY & Co., in imputing their failure to stock speculations. I do not think there is a word of truth in the charge.

There will be great distress this Winter, so many factories have stopped, and thousands are thrown out of employment, and those who would be charitable have their means of doing good very much curtailed. The Third-street money brokers are busy to-day in buying and selling specie, but are in great doubt at what price to buy our city and country paper. Next week will put things on a more satisfactory footing. All that is wanted is to know the policy to be pursued by the banks, though, as I remarked above, the best institutions are determined to act for an early redemption, and to set their faces firmly against anything like expansion.

Many of our stocks are now unsalable, such as Morris Canal, Susquehannah Canal Navigation Preferred; Morris Canal Bank stocks also difficult to sell. Reading can only be sold because there are some shorts in it, and even then no large lot could be sold, except at very low figures.

ACTION OF THE PITTSBURG BANKS.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 26.

There is no concert of action amongst the Banks of Pittsburg in regard to future policy. All of them continue to pay coin for small demands. The Merchants' and Manufacturers', Exchange, and Citizens' Banks are paying the small demands made by laborers, operatives and others, but are refusing the demands of Banks and brokers. The Bank of Pittsburg has resolved to pay in full.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 27.

It is understood that the Governor has determined upon calling a special session of the Legislature to assemble on the first Tuesday in October. The proclamation will be issued to-morrow.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The distrust that has pervaded stock and financial circles for the last fortnight was considerably heightened yesterday, by announcement early in the day that the Bank of Pennsylvania had suspended payment. A meeting of the directors was immediately convened, and the business of the bank ceased. The following notice was then publicly posted:

"BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1857. }

"This bank, having been compelled to temporarily suspend specie payments, the Board of Directors assure all persons having claims against the bank, whether of circulation, deposit or otherwise, that no loss can possibly occur.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
THOS. ALLIBONE, President.

The effect of the stoppage by the Bank of Pennsylvania spread like wildfire, and almost immediately a run was made on all the other banks, which was continued up to the hour of closing—3 o'clock. There had been a meeting in the morning of the Presidents of all the banks in the city, the object of which was to unite on some general course of action, and to agree to stand by each other in that course. In this very important purpose the conference was unsuccessful, it having adjourned without coming to any conclusion, each officer returning to his bank to carry it through the day the best he could. The effect of the suspension of the Pennsylvania Bank was sudden and fierce. Lines of drawers were formed at the several bank counters, extending entirely across the banking-room, and in some instances far into the street. At the commencement, all the banks paid all demands, principally in gold.

About 11 o'clock the Girard and the Commercial ceased paying their deposits, but continued the redemption of their bills up to the hour of closing. All the other banks paid both their circulation and their deposits up to 3 o'clock. The demand was principally on deposits, the circulation of no one of our banks being large. Indeed, it is quite small. One of the banks that we heard of paid out about $250,000 in coin; two others, about $200,000 each; another $80,000, and a fourth, about $60,000. In all, about $1,500,000 was paid out. The run seemed to be very equally distributed. Last evening there was another meeting of Bank Presidents, at which, after a thorough consideration of the question to stop or go on to-day, it was decided unanimously to suspend, so that we are now reduced to an exclusively paper currency.

It is greatly to be hoped that the suspension may be but temporary, and those controlling the banks are very sanguine that the moment the excitement occasioned by the recent heavy mercantile failures shall have lulled a little, the banks will be able to resume. Confidence, however, at present is so much shattered, that it is utterly useless to attempt it. The banks themselves, to some extent, partake of the general distrust, though we are glad to say that the officers of several of the country banks were in town, and freely offered every aid in their power to sustain the city banks in the run.

It was a remarkable and highly creditable feature of the extraordinary excitement yesterday, that there was not the least expression of angry feeling. It is true, all seemed bent on getting coin for their bills and checks, but all expressed sympathy for the banks and wish for such a return of confidence as would enable them to go on.

The unsettling of business with the banks kept up the same uneasy feeling that has prevailed for a week or more against the Saving Funds. Quite a run was made on the "Sixpenny Savings," which promptly paid out to its last dollar, and it is said will continue to pay as fast as it can collect in its assets. It is considered abundantly good for all its liabilities. The State Savings, we understand, contemplate a similar course—the conversion of assets and the payment of depositors.

It is understood that application will be made to the Governor for the call of an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of affording relief to the Banks from the penalty of forfeiture of charter, imposed by the law of 1850. Several of the Banks, however, are not acting under the law of 1850, namely: the Pennsylvania Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, and the Western Bank.

From the North American.

It is our unpleasant duty to announce, that at a meeting of the Presidents of all the Banks of this city, yesterday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to their various Boards of Directors a temporary suspension of specie payments. This step was precipitated by the closing of the Bank of Pennsylvania in the morning, and by the alarm and excitement resulting from that event, which occasioned an immediate run at every counter, which, we are happy to say, was answered by the payment of a million and a half of specie, in the course of a few hours.

In the confused state of intelligence which now exists, it is impossible to state, with any precision, the causes which led to the stoppage of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and therefore comment upon a supposed state of facts would hardly be consistent with the seriousness of such an occasion. If it has succeeded in the effort to sustain an interest in the commercial community, upon which the present stringency bore with adverse fortune in the midst of abundant assets, we can only deplore a necessity which we are quite sure was adopted after every proper energy was exerted to avert it, and when the alternatives presented were either suspension or the ruinous sacrifice of those means upon which banks as well as merchants rely to meet their obligations.

According to a rigid construction of the charters of the Banks, they are all forfeited by the suspension; but, inasmuch as it has been general, and invoked by an unavoidable necessity, we apprehend there will be no hesitation on the part of the Legislature in removing any legal disability that may have been incurred.

From the Inquirer.

During the day, the specie that was withdrawn from the various institutions amounted to something like a million and a half dollars. There was, however, little or no confusion or disorder, and those who had made their demands did so in a cheerful and good-natured spirit. At 4 o'clock the Presidents of the Banks re-assembled, and renewed their discussion of the condition of affairs. They sat for nearly two hours, when views pro and con. were given, all in a frank and kindly spirit—the object aimed at on all hands being to pursue the course best calculated to protect and assist the community.

A resolution was finally adopted, and with entire unanimity, recommending a temporary suspension of specie payments by all the Banks of Philadelphia, and this resolution, as we infer, will take effect this morning. Depositors, note-holders, and stockholders need not feel the least alarm. The banks have been exerting themselves to the utmost for the last fortnight, to sustain themselves, and most of them would still be able to pay their entire circulation and deposits, but in doing so, they would be compelled to withhold all assistance from their customers, and thus, in fact, to cripple the community and retard the general prosperity. They have preferred the policy of temporary suspension, and in this we think they have acted wisely. Their decision, we venture to affirm, will be cordially approved by the community.

From Forney's Press.

Deeply as we regret that the banks have concluded upon suspension, and steadily as we have labored to produce a better state of things, we have now duties to discharge, to ourselves, our fellow-men, and our great city and State. The first of these duties is to see that no harm comes to our great producing classes—to the farmers, mechanics, and laborers—and last, not least, to those energetic and public-spirited merchants, who have bravely stemmed the torrent which set against our institutions and interests from New-York, New-England, and the West.

The men who are rarely parties to the profits of banks, but who always bear the burden of a general bankruptcy, demand our utmost solicitude. Rash measures will harm them most. The banks are still in a condition to inflict injury upon the community, and while many of those who have enjoyed the favors of these institutions will escape the blow, yet it will fall heavily upon those who have been toiling in their humble avocations, content with the scanty rewards of honest industry. Let us bear this leading fact in our minds in the course of our action upon the present emergency.

We are glad to know that several of the leading banks have resolved to take immediate steps preparatory to resumption. When we reflect that all the great interests of agriculture are in a condition of prosperity, we cannot but hope that the present gloom will pass off in a comparatively short time; and when we remember the stringent law against suspension, we may realize that it is the true interest of every bank to take steps to resume specie payments before the law has had time to operate.

Meanwhile, friends, be of good cheer! Do not give way to inconsiderate action. Bear and forbear. This is no time for violent impulses.

From the Bulletin of Saturday P. M.

An hour after the decision of the Banks of this city to discredit the Bank of Pennsylvania was made public, we wrote the article which appeared in yesterday's Bulletin, expressing our doubts as to whether the rest of these institutions could sustain themselves. The ink with which it was written was hardly dry before the result we feared arrived. In the afternoon the Presidents of the different Banks met and resolved upon a general suspension of specie payments for the present. Every one of intelligence anticipated this, and the only wonder was that the Banks could determine to discredit any one of their number, with any expectation that the rest could sustain themselves.

A system like the banking system, in which the interests of all are so intimately interwoven, must be treated with great delicacy. A system dependent solely on the public confidence, should itself exhibit confidence. Any doubt thrown upon one member of it must excite doubt in regard to the others. This was signally proved yesterday. The instant that the fact of the discrediting of the Bank of Pennsylvania was made public, the run upon the other banks commenced. Instead of arresting the difficulty, the distrust of that bank was only transferred to the others. They showed their want of confidence in one bank, and the public at once declared their want of confidence in them. It is useless now to lament the unfortunate decision of yesterday morning. But there can be little doubt that the evil might have been averted if a different course towards the Bank of Pennsylvania had been adopted. Most of the banks forfeit their charters by a suspension of specie payments; but there is some talk of urging the Governor to assemble the Legislature for the sake of getting some special action to relieve them in this emergency. There is no particular inconvenience resulting as yet from the suspension. In most of the Banks specie is given for notes of small denominations, and there is an abundance of coin in circulation.

The Bank Presidents have been in consultation this afternoon, and although nothing definite has been done, there is reason to believe that they have ascertained the views of the Governor and are about to take some steps which will have the effect to restore confidence.

It will be observed that the suspension of specie payments here has been followed by a like movement in Baltimore. The Farmers' Bank of Reading is the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which, of course, suspended with the principal bank. The Union Bank, chartered by the last Legislature, had not yet gone into operation.

All the places in the interior of the State, from which we have any accounts, are following the example of Philadelphia, and there can be no doubt that by this time every bank in the State of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Sept. 26.

A number of the leading Philadelphia Banks were yesterday compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, and to suspend payment. This we presume will and should be followed by the country Banks. Much as such a state of things is to be regretted, we regard it as the only hope now to prevent the country from being involved in the ruin and disaster which has fallen upon the Eastern commercial cities. Should the country Banks continue to redeem their liabilities in gold and silver while the city Banks are closed, they would find their paper pouring back upon them every night from the city, and, as a matter of course, they would be compelled to call upon every debtor to pay his paper at maturity. Under the existing state of things, this would be impossible; to force the collection would be to sacrifice many of the best men in every community. By yielding in time to that which is inevitable, it will enable them to secure claims which are doubtful, without undue severity, and to carry along the paper of their customers which is perfectly solvent, until the storm has blown over. In this course we believe the banks will be sustained by the business community.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks in Philadelphia, is already affecting the banks in the country. Large drafts were made on the Harrisburg Bank from the city, and some alarm being expressed on the streets for its safety, many note-holders appeared at the counter this morning for specie in exchange, and a general "run" was inevitable. Under the circumstances the Directors deemed it the most prudent course to suspend temporarily until the panic had subsided, and, accordingly, declined paying out specie for the present. The Cashier stated to the crowd present the peculiar circumstances of the case, the heavy drafts upon them, from the city, and the absolute necessity of adopting the course determined upon, in order to protect our own community. He gave assurances, however, that the Bank was entirely sound, and that not a dollar would be lost by note holders. The people dispersed, satisfied with the explanation, and fully concurring in the propriety of the precautionary movement.

All checks are paid in the notes of their own or other Banks.

We have no doubt the same policy will be adopted by all the country Banks throughout the State, and the suspension of specie payments become general. Self-preservation clearly dictates this course.

Maryland.

SUSPENSION OF THE BALTIMORE BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Presidents of all the city banks, at a meeting this morning, resolved to suspend specie payments. The suspension is total.

TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

All is quiet about the banks now. A large number of brokers arrived here this morning. The banks are now paying the checks of depositors and redeeming notes. A meeting of Presidents will be held again, when it is thought that they will suspend payment on all sums over $10. There is now little or no excitement.

The suspension since ten o'clock is total, with the exception of accommodating the Bank customers with a few dollars of change.

There is no run upon the Savings' Banks; we have but three of them, and even the most ignorant know them to be as strong as the Mint. The merchants seem to be gratified with the suspension. Money on the street yesterday was at 2½ per cent. premium, but has fallen 1 per cent. to-day.

The stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has advanced $5 per share.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

A great deal of surprise is expressed in this city that the New-York banks have been able to withstand the present pressure, and have not ere this suspended.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city is cashing all its notes. It is also paying checks upon it in notes of other city banks.

All the other banks of the city have fully suspended, but still they are furnishing their customers with change.

The money market is easier, and the excitement appears to be subsiding.

The issue of shinplasters has been spoken of, and will, it is said, be resorted to.

As yet there has been no run upon the savings banks.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday Evening.

The suspension of specie payment yesterday by the Philadelphia Banks and other banking institutions throughout Pennsylvania rendered it certain that a pressing demand would be made upon the Baltimore Banks for coin to-day, and henceforward—that they would be called upon to meet drafts from Philadelphia and elsewhere, without the privilege of an adequate reciprocation. Thus the odds must have been entirely against them—specie all going out and none coming in. An unnecessary excitement, too, might have sprung up at home, growing into a panic, the deleterious consequences of which could not easily be anticipated. Our Banks, therefore, being in a condition of remarkable soundness, and having all along observed the most judicious and commendable management, adopted the wiser plan of suspending.

At an early hour this morning a meeting of the Presidents of all the Banks in the city was called, held at the Union Bank, and, after due consideration, resolutions were unanimously adopted agreeing upon the expediency of suspending specie payment for the present. The fact of this determination was soon made known, and between 9 and 10 o'clock all our banks ceased to pay out specie. The matter was accomplished with great ease and unanimity. We record the fact with pleasure, that no run was made and no extraordinary excitement perceptible. So decided and unshaken was the confidence of the entire community in the perfect solvency of our banks, their judicious management, and ability to pay, that each person seemed to feel that it was not only a protection to themselves individually, to the mercantile and business community generally, but to the banks, and to our future financial prosperity, that all cheerfully acquiesced in the movement. Scarcely had the fact become known before a more cheerful aspect could be observed upon every countenance, evidently approbating the move, whilst a general sentiment prevailed that the crisis was passed.

There is one fact worthy of note, that the merchants of Baltimore have sustained themselves under all this pressure and panic to a remarkable extent, compared with other cities. They have been trading judiciously for several years, and now the stringency does not find them overreached—hence their soundness and stability. The Banks, too, have done their utmost to sustain the merchants, and this move on their part is one that must meet with general approval, for no other expedient could possibly accomplish the object under the extreme emergency of the case.

There will be a good deal of inconvenience experienced for the want of small change, and we would suggest that Spanish coin be again put into circulation at the par value. This would remedy the evil to a considerable extent.

We would also suggest the propriety of the banks issuing notes of the denomination of six, seven, eight and nine dollars. This would aid greatly in making up odd sums and in paying checks.

The resolution passed by the Presidents of the different Banks this morning states, in substance, that their decision to suspend specie payments was made under an absolute conviction of the entire soundness of our Banks, and of their ability to resume at an early day, to which end the business of the Banks will be carefully conducted. Implicit reliance may be placed upon this statement. Those, therefore, who hold the notes of our banking institutions should submit to no losses, and feel perfectly easy that they are a safe and sure investment.

As to what length of time our banks will remain in suspension we are unable to say. It is to be hoped, however, they will not act precipitately in resuming, thus giving others, and other sections of the country, undue advantage over them.

Our merchants and business men may now feel at ease, whilst with restoration of confidence they may justly look forward with hopefulness to the future.

It is stated above that the resolution to suspend was unanimous, since then Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, has called and requested us to say that this bank voted against suspension at the meeting of the Presidents this morning.

The suspension of our banks involves an intricate question in reference to the violation of their charters under the new constitution. This, it would seem, they have assumed the responsibility of doing; b[y] the same power which creates, will, we are confident, protect and sustain them in so just a cause, and hazarding so much for the general welfare of our [en]tire community.

District of Columbia.

SUSPENSION OF WASHINGTON BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Bank of Washington suspends specie payments on everything but fives and small checks.

The Boards of Directors of the Metropolis and Patriotic Banks are now in conference, and it is not yet known what action will be taken by them.

Later.—The Bank of the Metropolis have resolved to continue full payments, feeling themselves secure against all demands.

The partial suspension of the Bank of Washington is only temporary.

The Patriotic Bank is redeeming its fives and small checks. There is an unusual crowd at the Bank.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The Bank of the Metropolis closed firm. The commercial community is generally satisfied with the course of the others, and all are confident of their ability to resume at an early day. A considerable amount of deposits has been made in the Patriotic Bank and Bank of Washington since their suspension.

The Bank of the Metropolis redeemed all its notes and paid all its checks up to the closing hour, and they feel themselves abundantly able to meet all demands against them.

Virginia.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE WHEELING BANKS.

WHEELING, Saturday, Sept. 26.

At a meeting of the citizens of this city, held this evening, it was unanimously resolved that the banks of the city be requested to immediately suspend specie payment until the business interests of the community will justify a resumption. This action was taken in consequence of the heavy run that has recently been made upon the banks by foreign brokers and bankers. The banks are abundantly able to meet their liabilities. No loss will be sustained by note holders or depositors in consequence of the suspension.

THE BANKS IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va. Sunday, Sept. 27.

There are no bank suspensions here yet. There was considerable excitement in the streets yesterday occasioned by the news from the North.

Ohio.

[illegible] OF THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST CO.—EFFECT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company has made an assignment.

The rates of exchange are nominal. Sight checks cannot be bought on New-York for less than five per cent. premium.

There have been no failures among our merchants—they stand firm.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 26.

The news from Philadelphia to-day had an influence in financial and mercantile circles decidedly unfavorable. The bright spots that had appeared in the commercial horizon were at once shut out from view by the full return of the dark clouds that have oppressed the spirits and darkened the prospects of the community for several weeks past. The leading question on the streets, on 'Change, in counting rooms and bank parlors, was: When are we to see the end of this? The suspension of the Philadelphia Banks is one of the worst, if not the worst feature of the pending crisis, but still it is not reasonable to conclude from the occurrences of to-day that a general suspension must follow, and that we are to have a repetition of the disastrous and distressing scenes of 1837.

The country is now in a condition very different from that which was experienced in 1837. Then we had passed through a most severe Winter; crops had failed, and we were importing breadstuffs from Europe. People had been overtrading and speculating as they have been for two or three years past, and they had nothing to fall back upon when overtaken by the storm. Now the country is rich in agricultural resources, the crops are larger than ever before, and the products of the overabundant harvest of 1857 are still chiefly in the hands of farmers.

This source of wealth, which underlies all others, and is the basis of our prosperity, will sustain every man who has not departed from his legitimate business; and will check the progress of the storm which appears to have broken out with so much fury in Philadelphia. Whether the disastrous occurrences of yesterday spread beyond the limits of Philadelphia or not, it must be clear, we think, to all who take a calm and intelligent view of matters, that the West is in a healthy and strong condition, and abundantly able to pay its debts.

It is possible that Western business men may be pressed into close quarters, in consequence of the general depression of confidence, which, after all, is the chief, and, in one sense, the only cause of the continuance of difficulties on the Eastern seaboard; but this will not be the result, if bankers and business men are governed by reason and not by impulse. We have said that the prevailing storm in Philadelphia is the result of a want of confidence. It is clear that it cannot be attributed to insolvency, on the part of business men; for the assets of all the firms that have failed in that city are greatly in excess of liabilities.

It is estimated that the aggregate liabilities of the suspended Philadelphia houses is ten million, while the aggregate assets is not less than fifteen million. Want of confidence pressed the banks, and the banks, in taking care of themselves, pressed their customers, and those who have heavy liabilities are being driven into suspension, regardless of their wealth. Of course, no merchant nor bank, engaged in active business, can discharge all liabilities in a day or a week or a month, and when confidence is weakened or destroyed, those who relied upon credit to any extent, suffer. Let the same course be pursued throughout the country, that seems to have been adopted in Philadelphia, and a general suspension will follow. To prevent this, Bankers and business men must act together, and take care of each other, until the storm subsides. A course of mutual forbearance and assistance will check the spreading storm, while selfishness will increase and extend the fury of the hurricane. Let a wise policy be adopted in managing the affairs, and the scenes of 1837 will not, cannot be reproduced.

Money was, of course, scarcer to-day than heretofore. In financial circles no business was transacted, except what was absolutely necessary.

Exchange continues very scarce; indeed, it was almost impossible to purchase drafts at 2 per cent. premium. New-York drafts were scarce in Chicago to-day at 6 per cent. premium. It will be impossible for merchants to continue remittances, unless a change for the better takes place in the market for drafts. This, of course, was not to be expected, immediately, as produce will not go forward freely until business matters become more settled.

Eastern currency was generally thrown out to-day by bankers, and about the only par funds now are: State Bank of Ohio, Kentucky Banks, Bank of the State of Indiana, and Old Virginia Banks. Illinois paper is purchased to a limited extent at 10 per cent. discount.

New-Jersey.

RUN ON THE TRENTON BANKS—FAILURE OF JAMES S. STERLING.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Our banks to-day had a steady run upon them and they paid out about $8,000 in specie each. They are all in very good condition, and think they will be able to weather the storm.

Only two banks in the State have suspended.

JAMES S. STERLING, one of our heaviest merchants, made an assignment, but his assets are amply sufficient to cover his liabilities.

New-England.

STRONG CONDITION OF THE BANKS—FAILURE OF W. B. LOVEJOY, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The are no signs yet of a Bank suspension. Our Banks, as well as those of all New-England, are unusually strong, and it is believed they will successfully resist the present pressure.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26—3 P. M.

The failure of W. B. LOVEJOY & Co., a large clothing house on Commercial-street, this city, is announced.

State-street is considerably excited to-day by the intelligence from Philadelphia, but all the Banks remain firm and have made large additions to their specie basis within the last few days.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The money market presents to-day [illegible] from the rates ruling throughout the week.

The net gain of coin in the Boston banks for the week ending to-day is little short of $400,000. The banks are stronger to-day than two weeks ago, and they are believed to be generally in a healthy condition.

Stocks to-day were generally depressed, with limited transactions.

Bills of the Hopkinton Bank, of Westerly, R. I., were refused at the Suffolk Bank to-day.

From the Evening Journal of Saturday.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.—The pressure in the money market continues unabated, and the rates are as high as ever. The news from Philadelphia and Baltimore of the Bank suspensions there, have increased the feeling of gloominess here. There were rumors yesterday afternoon of the failure of an extensive boot and shoe firm, but we are happy not to be able to trace it to any good source.

We regret to hear that the well-known firm of WM. R. LOVEJOY & Co., clothiers, on Commercial-street, suspended yesterday. This was the oldest and one of the best (so considered) houses in the trade. We hope the suspension will be but temporary. Mr. LOVEJOY, senior, is one of our oldest merchants now in active business. He is an honorable and upright man, highly esteemed socially, as well as in business circles. He will have the sympathy of all who know him while under his present embarrassment.

We learn from an authentic source that the net Gain of Coin in the Boston Banks for the week ending Saturday morning was $375,200.

As an evidence of the sound condition of our business community, we are informed that a Notary who has charge of the business of eleven of the largest banks in State-street, found but one note left over yesterday, and that for the insignificant sum of $50. The banks gained the sum of $144,000 in specie yesterday.

The Abington Standard says it is reported that the firm of TIRRELL & HERSEY, of South Weymouth, who have also a house in New-Orleans, have failed, their liabilities being $75,000 or $100,000. They have asked for an extension.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE THE REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN PARTIES.—There was a private attempt made to unite the Republican and American parties of the City, at the Lafarge House, on Friday evening last, by about fifty persons. Ald. DELAMATER officiated as Chairman, and the following ticket was recommended to the public:

For Mayor (on the first ballot)—Ald. Tucker received 34 votes; Robert T. Hawes, 1; Anson Blunt, 6; W. F. Havemeyer, 3; Henry Grinnell, 4; Fernando Wood, 4. Mr. TUCKER's nomination was made unanimous.

Supreme Court—Mitchell and Peabody.
Superior Court—E. P. Cowles, Waldo Hutchins.
Common Pleas—A. Spaulding and E. W. Andrews.
Register—Wm. Davison.
Recorder—E. Capron.
Marine Court—W. H. Brown.
Governor Almshouse—Jas. Delamater.
Surrogate—A. W. Bradford.
District-Attorney—Daniel Ullman.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOATS OVERLOADING.—It is alleged, by the Albany Argus, that the Hudson River steamboats overload to such an extent as to endanger the lives of passengers. It claims that the late accident to the New World derived its serious character from the fact that she was overloaded, she having at the time a heavy freight of her own on board, and all of the Naseaw's cargo besides.

GRAND FIREMEN'S [illegible].

Welcome to Engine Company No. 22 on its return from Hartford—Murderous Assault upon the Procession—Two Men Dangerously Shot and others Injured—[illegible]

Engine Company No. 22 having gone to Hartford, Connecticut, to enter the lists in the grand firemen's contest, which took place recently in that city, was ordered to return to New-York by the 5 P. M. New-Haven train, Saturday night. As the absent Company—though failing to win the prize from an unfortunate bursting of the hose—had in its subsequent efforts shown a prowess much beyond that of all the other companies on the ground, the New-York Fire Companies determined upon getting up a monster reception worthy the occasion and their pride. Accordingly at the hour when the train was due on the 27th-street depot, a large number of Fire Companies was present, as follows: Engine Companies 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 26, 41 & 51; Hose Companies 1, [illegible]; Hook and Ladder Companies 1, 4, 5, 14 & 15. In addition to the Companies enumerated, several Companies from Williamsburgh and Brooklyn participated in the procession; the Board of Engineers, now all in attendance under JOHN DECKER, Grand Marshal. The following gentlemen officiated as aids to the Grand Marshal: John Wildey, Engine No. 11; Alonzo Hawley, Engine No. 41; E. V. Mackey, Hose No. 4; Vincent King, Hose No. 35; Jas. O. Sweeney, Hose No. 16; E. Wright, Hook and Ladder No. 16; C. [illegible], Hose No. 5; John Gregory, Engine No. 2; [illegible] Hook and Ladder No. [illegible].

Everything was arranged for a magnificent demonstration, and such the demonstration was. The engines and hose-carriages were decked out in the gayest style, with colored lamps, and bright colored flags and streamers. There was [illegible] in the procession. After an exchange of greetings the procession took up the line of march, as previously agreed upon, first moving down Third-avenue to Thirteenth-street, thence to Fourth-avenue and Twelfth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and Park-row to Broadway and Fulton-street. Along the route the streets were densely thronged, and the procession was continually greeted with hearty and enthusiastic cheers. The companies having performed their route of march broke up. Some continued till a late hour marching up and down the streets. Engine Co. No. 14 entertained Engine Co. 22 at its engine-house, and a variety of speeches were made, and the festivities and enjoyment kept up till a late hour.

Two assaults were made upon a portion of the companies in the line, which not only very materially marred the occasion and showed up in its proper disgraceful light a portion of the New-York Fire Department, but resulted in the infliction of probably fatal injuries to two young men, besides severely injuring several others. About 10½ o'clock, while the procession was passing the corner of Broadway and Worth street, a sudden attack was made by a gang of rowdies upon the members of Engine No. 41. Brickbats and paving stones were hurled with great force and rapidity. The members of Engine Company 41 were taken by surprise, and were at a loss to imagine the cause of the attack. They did, however, the best they could with the means at their command to repel the attack. Shortly some one drew a revolver and fired several times at the assailants, two of the shots taking effect. The parties shot were JAMES HANLON and JAMES MEEHAN, both young. MEEHAN was shot in the left breast and HANLON in the left side. Both fell to the pavement upon being shot. They were directly taken to the Hospital for medical attendance, where they now lie in a critical state. The firing of the revolver had an immediate effect, for the crowd of assailants immediately dispersed. Conflicting statements are made as to who fired the shots. It is stated by some that one of the members of Engine Company No. 41 fired them, while on the other hand it is contended that a stranger came and took hold of No. 41's rope, and that it was he who drew the revolver. No arrests were made at the time, nor have any been made since.

The cause of the onslaught is said to be connected with a feud that has for a long time existed between Engine Companies Nos. 21 and 41. There have been several fights between the two Companies, and on one occasion, it is alleged, Engine Company No. 21 took possession of the engine of Engine Company No. 41 and locked it up in their own Engine House. The parties who made the assault were not members of Engine Company No. 21, but were friends of that Company and sided with them against their [illegible]. The Engine House of No. 21 is in Worth-street, near where the attack was made. MEEHAN, one of those shot, is a young Irish lad eighteen years of age, and residing at No. 61 Mulberry-street. [illegible]

As the procession was passing up Chatham-street near Mulberry-street, a gang of "Dead Rabbits" made an attack with brickbats and other missiles upon the members of Engine Company No. 41. The attack was quite fierce, and brickbats and paving stones flew merrily for a while, and several pistol shots were fired. Fortunately no one was killed or dangerously injured. JOHN P. LAVERACK, who is one of the clerks in the office of HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, narrowly escaped being shot, a bullet having passed through his hat. [illegible] KEHOE, one of 41's members, had one of his [illegible] injured by a brick. Officer [illegible] received a heavy blow with a club across his forehead. [illegible]

[illegible]

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING-HOUSE—[illegible] ARRESTED AND TOOLS TAKEN TO THE STATION-HOUSE AND KEPT ALL NIGHT.

A complaint was filed with Justice WELSH, at his private office, Saturday afternoon, subsequent to the adjournment of the Police Court, against CHARLES RANSOM and WILLIAM STEELE, charging them with keeping a gambling house at No. 3 Barclay-street. Mr. ALEXANDER BARCLAY, of No. 30 Bowery, made the affidavit of complaint, which sets forth that the parties named were the keepers and proprietors of a gambling house at No. 3 Barclay-street; that they had kept a gambling establishment there for several years; that the game of "faro" was played on said premises for money, and was the principal game played, and that a full complement of gambling implements necessary to this game was on the premises, comprising, among other things, a faro table, one dealing-box, checks and silver deal box. Furniture, such as carpets, sofas and chairs, were said to be all the place with a plentiful bar appurtenances and everything in fact appertaining to a gambling house. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of RANSOM and STEELE as common gamblers, and for the seizure of the gambling apparatus. The warrant was placed in the hands of Inspector WEED, of the Second Ward, who, with several of his officers, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night proceeded to No. 3 Barclay-street to serve the process. They found a "game" in full blast and "betting" going on lively, with a plentiful quantity of "checks" on the table. Quite a commotion followed the appearance of the officers, and some of the "betters" made desperate but ineffectual haste to get away. RANSOM was not present. STEELE, the partner was on hand, however, doing the "[illegible]ing." A young man named HENRY DURELL was [illegible]ing. These two gentlemen, together with several of the betters, were arrested and conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house, where, together with the [illegible] they were kept all night. Yesterday morning STEELE & DURELL were taken before Justice WELSH, and each gave bail in $1,000 to appear for trial. STEELE is a young man aged about thirty, and claims to be a broker, but refuses to tell the number of his place of business. The alleged gambling house—No. 3 Barclay-street—is reported as keeping up a "day game" and a "night game" both. It is said that a large number of down town merchants and especially clerks, have been frequent day visitors at the establishment, and having bet freely have been of course freely bled.

While the officers were making the above arrest and seizure, some one connected with the establishment let off several rockets from the roof of the building. This movement is supposed to have been made to give warning to a branch establishment in Prince-st.

PLIN WHITE AND FALSE PRETENCES.—The last charge against PLIN WHITE, of obtaining a large amount of money under false pretences, from J. H. STEVENS & BROTHER, was partially examined on Friday, before Justice PEARSON. The only witness examined was Mr. J. H. STEVENS, who testified to the facts in the case, as previously published. The hearing was adjourned to some future day.

LITERARY.

LETTERS FROM THE SLAVE STATES. By James Stirling. London: J. W. Parker & Son.

With the number of English travelers through the United States grows with the constant growth of the interests that link together the Old World and the New, it is but natural that more books, and better, upon America and American affairs, should be written by Englishmen.

Twenty years ago the United States were an object of curiosity, rather than of concern, to the most intelligent classes of Great Britain. English readers liked to be entertained with sketches and caricatures of the fantastic and preposterous manners and customs of the Yankees, but the average English gentleman neither knew nor cared to know any more of the actual condition and characteristics of a people, whose connection with his own country he regarded as a matter which affected only Liverpool and Manchester, the cotton spinners and the [illegible], than the average American merchant knows now, or cares to know, of the life and conversation of the Austrian aristocracy or the Portuguese peasantry.

As we Americans were always very well aware what a wonderful people we were "bound to be," and how magnificent was our "manifest destiny," it was not always very easy for us to understand, nor are we even now disposed frankly to admit, that we did not make quite such a conspicuous figure in the world, twenty years ago, as we do at this day. We forget that when our Republic came into the family of nations, it found that mighty household pretty strongly established, and highly indisposed to concede a very prominent rank to a new-fangled State, organized on principles which had been virtually ejected from the great empires then existing, and remarkable neither for the extent of its developed resources, nor for the brilliancy of its civilization.

The offensive arrogance with which the European and especially the English writers, who treated of this country in time past, were apt to handle ourselves and our ways, would be less offensive to us, did we but take the trouble to consider, for an instant, that nations, like men, must make their mark on mankind before they can expect to be recognized at the value which they set upon themselves. The prescient wisdom which discerns inherent greatness in a people, or inherent genius in an individual, before that greatness or that genius has revealed itself in facts, is not the most common of human qualities, and whether [illegible] or genius, it is only reasonable to expect that one Burke or Pownall shall be balanced by a crew of Marryatts or a bevy of Trollopes.

The events of the last ten years in European history, combined with the contemporaneous expansion of our national prosperity and importance, have served to concentrate the attention of European thinkers much more gravely upon the United States; and the travelers who have visited us since the gold discoveries of California, like a Scandinavian Summer-sun matured among us, as it were in a single day, a thousand buds of power and of wealth, and since the Revolutions of 1848 shook the fabric of European society to its foundations, have treated of us, of our affairs, and of our [illegible] in another temper and with quite another tone from the temper and the tone of their predecessors.

From a power of the second or third rank we have risen to an admitted equality with the States which were great in history long before our national existence began. The experiments in government and in social order, which were forced upon us by our position rather than clearly and deliberately undertaken, have acquired an intense interest for other nations threatened with the first convulsive tendencies of a progress in our direction. To ascertain the absolute elements of our national strength,—to sound the condition of our national health,—to eliminate the actual results of our experiments in national living, are objects now of prime importance to the political students and the political actors of Europe. And to no country are these topics of inquiry so urgently interesting as to England. While, therefore, the first really able speculative work upon the American system and its operation came to us naturally enough from a Frenchman of the liberal school, the last few years have given us a new literature of practical observations upon the same subject from the pens of Englishmen engaged in various departments of active English life. The books of Tremenheere, Chambers, Baxter, Oliphant, Weld, Robertson, Gladstone, Russell, differing widely enough in their abstract value and in the nature of their conclusions, are all pervaded by a common spirit of earnest and respectful investigation into the marvellous phenomena of American life; and the very twaddlers of recent days, the silly women in search of a sensation, or the sporting men bent on a buffalo hunt, who have favored the British public with their Western incubations, have thought it necessary to pay us the compliment of common-place philosophizings upon affairs too mighty for their minds.

Earnest and respectful investigation into the condition of this country, and earnest and respectful speculation upon the theory and practice of our social system, distinguish in an eminent degree the letters of Mr. James Stirling, written chiefly from the Slave States, and occupied mainly with topics which relate "more or less immediately to its interests and institutions" of the South.

These letters are well worthy the attention of all thoughtful Americans, of whatever section. But we commend them more particularly to such reasonable men at the South as do not yet put their faith for the future of the country in "Southern conventions," or "Kansas invasions." For Mr. Stirling is as candid as he is earnest, and as frank as he is respectful. It is impossible to read five pages of his book without feeling that he is trying to tell you precisely what he saw, and it is equally impossible to read his book through to the end without feeling that he has tried to understand honestly the meaning of all that he saw. He writes without fear and without prejudice, and he writes in the style and temper of a man who has been long familiar with grave questions of political economy, and who, though he belongs very decidedly to a particular "school," has yet found out that the crystallization of facts about ideas in this world must always be a very gradual process, and that all true progress is necessarily tentative in character.

Mr. Stirling's travels led him from St. Paul in Minnesota, down the Mississippi to Havana, and thence back again through the Gulf States, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, to New-York, which he justly calls the "real metropolis of the United States." He mingled freely and kindly with the Southern people. How freely and how kindly the reader may judge from his own language in speaking of them,

"I have been treated with much kindness here from some of my Southern friends. They know that, as English folks, we do not sympathise with their Pro-Slavery feelings; yet that does not seem to prevent their friendly dispositions, so long as we do not obtrude our [illegible] offensively on them. In this respect they seem to regard us more favorably than they do their countrymen of the North. They have no patience with the Yankee, though they can tolerate, and even hospitably entertain, the Abolitionist Englishman. It pains me to think that this plague of Slavery should stand between us and the cordial affections of this kindly, and, at bottom, noble Southern people. But for this one hateful ground of quarrel, we should be the best friends in the world with the South. But the idea of a tabooed subject throws a spell over all intercourse with the Southern people; and, unless one can conscientiously coincide with their views on this all-important subject, there is always a certain restraint and awkwardness in one's intercourse with them. I regret it extremely. I feel very grateful for the kindness, I may say friendship, we have received at their hands; I respect the intelligence and energy of the able men whose acquaintance I have formed; I recognize the difficulties, the enormous difficulties, of their position; but I cannot sympathize with them in their love of Slavery, nor in their hostility to the Free North. I am grateful for their kindness, and in return would give them anything but my opinions.

"The truth is, Slavery cannot continue in the South. The governing class of the South is too highly civilized to co-exist with Slavery. The incongruity is too great between a barbarous institution and a refined people. Slavery and high civilization are a contradiction, a monstrosity, an absurdity. The South has not had justice done her by the world; nor has she done justice to herself. Strangers have concluded that the South was barbarous, because she holds by a barbarous institution, while the South herself exalts Slavery as a powerful element of her high civilization. Both are wrong; the South is a refined community, but it is in spite of Slavery; and the contradiction between her social system and her state of culture is so gross that it cannot long continue. Slavery may subsist in Brazil or Cuba, among degenerate, mongrel races, but it cannot exist side by side with Anglo-Saxon civilization. Whether viewed geographically or historically, Slavery and civilization are manifestly incompatible. The course of all modern civilization has been from serfdom to freedom. Are the Southern States of the American Union to exhibit the sole anomaly? Are they alone, of all nations, to reverse the course of history and civilization? Or is it not more probable that they, too, ere long, will follow the usual course of human progress, and rid themselves of this fatal anachronism. I respect the people of the South too highly to doubt it.

"Let us be just to the South. Let us not wrong the slave-owner in denouncing Slavery. The system is a vicious one, but there are conscientious men who regard it as a good institution, and yet more who look on it as a necessary evil. We must not forget that the slave-owners of these States have been born and bred in a land of Slavery, and that they inherited the prejudices with the property of their fathers.

"If we take a generous view of the position of the South, she will appear entitled to our kindliest sympathies. Herself a high-spirited and refined community, she is brought into antagonism with all civilized society. The convictions of the world condemn her. She is the pariah of civilization. The consciousness of this moral outlawry galls a people at once sensitive and proud, and hence these outbursts which seem to us to partake almost of the character of frenzy, are but the exacerbations of that chronic irritation which is gnawing continually at its heart. The South, too, knows full well the evils connected with her social system. Who should know them better? In her secret heart she feels and deplores the plague that is upon her, but is too proud to confess her pains. With Spartan fortitude she smiles in the world's face, while her inward vitals are consumed.

"The South feels, further, that the constant agitation to which she is subjected is fatal to her progress. She yearns for quiet, that she may follow peaceably her industrial concerns. But this desire of her heart is in vain. Unrest is the necessary condition of her existence. It is not the work of external agitation, as she vainly thinks; it is the necessary consequence of a social system antagonistic to civilized opinion and incompatible with her own high culture.

"The state of feeling in the South points out the tone which other communities should adopt towards her. She must be treated with the consideration and respect due to her position among cultivated nations. All exasperating language must be studiously avoided, and the honest condemnation of Slavery tempered by a generous appreciation of the peculiar difficulties of the South. It is not a sycophantic truckling to her prejudices that will please the South, but that open yet courteous expression of dissent which well-bred disputants owe to each other. There has been too much denunciation, too much vituperation. Surely it is possible to condemn Slavery, and lament its evils, without pouring vials of wrath upon the heads of those who are its chiefest victims. Especially it behoves all foreign nations to eschew all vain meddling with the internal polity of the Slave States. When the occasion demands, it is our duty to state our convictions simply and freely; but it is an insolent assumption of superiority for one nation to lecture another on its duties, and organize forces to modify its institutions. There is a Pharisaical party amongst us who look upon themselves as the conscience-keepers of the world, and who have done more to attach the character of domineering insolence to the English name than our haughtiest politicians."

For the South to disregard the testimony of such observers is mere midsummer madness. And what is Mr. Stirling's testimony? On all points of social and political economy it is identical with the testimony of Mr. Olmsted, and of others, the most calm and sagacious students of Southern affairs. Mr. Stirling finds the Southern country one vast proclamation of the costly vanity and self-avenging wickedness of the Slave system. He finds the material prosperity of the small prosperous classes not merely balanced by the wretchedness and penury of the masses, but in itself fictitious, unnatural and wanting in the elements of stability and assurance. He finds the educational interests of the population utterly neglected, the bonds of society weak and decaying—a present of unwholesome excitement, a future black with impending wrath and ruin. He finds the so-called statesmen of the South arraying their fellow-citizens against the tremendous and growing power of the North, on a ground which is hollow under their feet, and in defence of principles as foolish and fatal as they are false and inhuman. Upon one dark and terrible feature of the actual position of the South, which Northern writers naturally shrink from forcing upon the attention of their fellow-countrymen, Mr. Stirling dwells with earnest emphasis.

"The slaves of the more Northern States have somehow become more intelligent than they were. I have been quite struck with the intelligence and frankness of some of those with whom I have conversed. They know very well the state of matters between the North and the South, and they are evidently biding their time; they know also the feelings of Englishmen, and speak very openly to them. Their owners are aware of this intelligence, and it makes them more suspicious and more severe. They cannot abide free negroes. Indeed, it is now unlawful in Kentucky to manumit a slave. Suspicion is the Fury that whips, in retribution, the slave-master.

"At this moment there is evidently a great agitation in the minds of the slave population. All over the country there have been insurrectionary outbreaks. Now, where is all this to end? Insurrection causes severity; but can you suppress human emotion? When it comes to nailing down the safety-valve, it is a bad look-out for all concerned. The slave-owner may turn round and ask me what, then, is my solution of the problem. I for one have no solution to offer; but this I say, a solution must be found, or a worse thing will happen. If the South cannot find a solution of this slave problem, God will find one for them, and that, trust me, will be a violent one. Southern writers tells us that, if the negroes are to be freed, one or the other of the two races must be destroyed. They cannot exist together, say they, and the result of freedom must be the 'utter extermination' of one race. It is not difficult to guess which race they propose to exterminate; but the extermination of four millions of people is no such simple matter, though passionate editors talk so glibly of it. The immediate future of slaves and slave-owners in the South is very dark. Hatred and revenge on the one hand; fear and suspicion on the other; these are sorry elements of a social system. And the slaves are becoming not only more intelligent, and therefore more powerful, but they are also rapidly becoming more numerous. They have increased from 697,897 in 1790, to 3,204,313 in 1850. Now they probably number 4,000,000. This rapid growth, it seems to me, must force on a 'solution' sooner or later. A caste may be held down, but how can a people be kept under? It is to be observed that while this increase of numbers makes some solution of the difficulty more inevitable, it also makes it more perplexing. A whole people cannot be removed; the whites say they will not live in a land in common with the blacks, if free and equal. What then is to be done? This is the difficulty that staggered De Tocqueville, and made him all but hopeless. It is, doubtless, a great difficulty; but Providence has led men before out of greater difficulties."

Is the South determined to make itself forever deaf and blind to warnings such as these, and madly to drive into an unwilling antagonism those now friendly populations of the Northern States upon whose strength and good will alone the South can permanently rely for achieving a pacific solution of this frightful domestic problem?

The elastic character of the epistolary form allows Mr. Stirling to treat *en passant* of a great many matters of interest not specific to the main theme of his book. He criticises the details of American life and manners boldly, yet without asperity; very like a Scotchman he is always, yet he can be dogmatic without being arrogant, and precise without being a prig. He commits an occasional impropriety, as when he quotes a ridiculous story about a respectable lady of New-York in illustration of the "glory of Fifth-avenue," and talks, like a reporter for the *National Police Gazette*, of the "social empyrean" from which "Huntington the forger" fell. But, on the whole, his book is singularly free from blunders and absurdities; and the most preposterous statement which we find in his pages relates not to this country, but to Great Britain, to the critics of which nation we may safely leave it to discover on what principle it is that "Alison and Carlyle, Kingsley and *Blackwood's Magazine*," are lumped together as professors of one "communistic philosophy!"

Mr. Stirling has the courage to say, what so many of us are thinking, that the actual working of our institutions is, in many respects, very far from satisfactory to the friends of law and liberty, and he handles some of the Northern leaders of the people very unceremoniously. He went, for instance, to hear Mr. Henry Ward Beecher in Cincinnati, and came away "much dubitating in his mind."

"On Sunday last I had an opportunity of hearing Henry Ward Beecher preach, and on Monday evening I heard him lecture. I was glad of this opportunity, not only because I wished to hear the man, but because a popular teacher is in some sort a gauge of the intellectual standing of the people that delights in him. On the whole I have been disappointed with Beecher. He is a man of genius, but his power is pathological rather than intellectual. There is vigor and novelty in his mode of expression, but the thing expressed is old and common-place. The warp and woof of his discourse is poor and antiquated, but is concealed from the vulgar view by a rich covering of fancy, pathos, and humor. No wonder, then, that he is a popular orator, for it is the very essence of popularity to present old ideas in a new garb, thus flattering the vulgar mind that it is adopting new notions, when in truth it is only receiving back its old threadbare prejudices in a new and becoming dress. That such oratory should pass current as sterling thought among the American people, confirms me in an opinion which has been growing on me, that education here, though diffused, is shallow.

"Beecher's text was 'Cast thy care on the Lord, for he will care for thee.' He dwelt greatly on the evil of 'care,' in the sense of anxiety, as opposed to joyfulness, which he said was the natural temperament of the true believer. He attributed the 'care' of the modern world to its faithlessness; that is, to its want of true Christianity. In a remarkable passage he told his hearers when they went forth next day, and the next, and the next, to the public streets, to mark the countenances of those they met, and take note how many of them wore the appearance of joy. 'You will find *all*,' he said, 'marked with lines of care.' 'I am accustomed to address large audiences,' he continued, 'and nowhere do I see any expression but that of anxiety and care. Joy has departed out of the world because there is so [illegible] real Christianity in it.' This was to be a notable testimony to the universality of that anxious physiognomy among Americans, which has struck me since my landing. But Beecher is wrong in extending the remark to all nations. There is care enough in the faces of certain individuals, and even classes, among us—but as a rule, the English physiognomy is not care-worn; on the contrary, it is joyous and contented; and even the corpulency of John Bull is a testimony to the truth of the rule, 'Laugh and grow fat.'

"There was nothing thrilling in Beecher's discourse. There was much fine word-painting, some pathos, and once or twice expressions so nearly approaching the ludicrous as to cause a titter through the church; but the essence of his sermon was just such common-place orthodox theology as you might hear in any Calvinistic conventicle in a second-rate Scotch town. To me it was mortifying to hear such antiquated teaching in so new a place. It seemed to me here thoroughly incongruous. Surely the master-mind of Young America might bring forth some doctrine more fresh and invigorating than that which puzzles the brain and corrupts the will of Calvinistic Europe! Beecher is a consummate actor; he thoroughly understands effect. Not that I think him insincere; I should think him a decidedly earnest man; but he does not disdain the aid of external means to rouse and attract his audience. To me he seems much less impressive than Caird was in his best days. Beecher is a better actor, but Caird was a more fervid preacher, therefore a more powerful one."

He was thoroughly disgusted, too, on this occasion, with the pert forwardness and dangerous audacity of the children whom he saw in the audience, and speaks of it with force and sense as indeed "no trifling matter, since it is sapping the virtue and self-control of the whole nation, and threatens to undermine all lawful authority." The same opportunity provokes from our traveller these further remarks, in which the judicious reader will discern the key-note of all sound criticism upon the actual condition of this country, and with which we finally commend to the general perusal it so richly merits, one of the very soundest, strongest, most sensible and cordial books that have ever been written about the United States.

"Beecher dwelt complacently, and to the great satisfaction of his audience, on the 'new ideas' of America in reference to politics, and the 'self-government' of the New World, as opposed to the monarchical rule 'from above,' in the Old World. This self-adulation in regard to their political superiority is too common, and seems to me unwarranted. The Americans have as yet promulgated, so far as I know, no 'new ideas' in regard to the nature of government. On the contrary, I would say of the political ideas current in the Union, (as has been often said of other things,) that what is new is bad, and what is good is not new. Americans flatter themselves that they have a mission to enlighten the world as to the possibility and advantage of what they call 'self-government;' but it seems to me that, in many respects, they do but dish up the stale maxims of European theorists, and these not the wisest. True self-government is the noblest gift of man. But by self-government I mean the power and habit of every individual man to think and act for himself, irrespective of any prying, would-be-Providential Bureaucracy. This gift the Americans have, and I honor them for it; but they have it in common with ourselves. But that spurious 'self-government,' which here resolves itself into the supreme rule of Irish Rowdyism, is not a government to be proud of. If we must have class-legislation, as well be ruled by the upper as the lower class. We shall, at least, have fewer tyrants; and a despotism 'from below' seems to me no whit better than a despotism 'from above.' It is small gain to a nation that 'Five Points' should oppress 'Fifth-avenue,' instead of 'Fifth-avenue' misruling 'Five Points.'

"Democrats on both sides of the Atlantic have a confused notion of the fundamental principles of liberty and equality, which, properly understood, may be resolved into one. They see in liberty only the freedom to exercise the unrestrained will of the individual; in equality, a gross similitude of material circumstances. Whereas, true liberty is that subordination of all wills to an universal law of justice, which secures to each its own unrestricted sphere of action; and equality in the highest sense is the equality of men as free-intelligences, which such a subordination effects. Well understood, therefore, liberty is not opposed to law; rather law is the essential condition of liberty. But the vulgar in all times have confounded the spiritual, unseen law of justice and the material government which is its necessary embodiment. Justice must be administered by some organized power; and for as much as the holders of that power have often turned it to their own uses, shallow and impatient men have jumped to the conclusion that all law, all government, all authority is despotism. Hence, monarchy means with them tyranny, because many kings have played the tyrant; and democracy means liberty, because every man gets his own way. But all this is sheer confusion of thought. Where the universal law of justice prevails, no matter in what form, or under what name, there we have liberty; but where that law is disregarded or dishonored, we have despotism or anarchy, according as the law is abused by its appointed representative on the one hand, or disregarded, from want of any efficient embodiment, on the other.

"The founders of the American Union understood this distinction, and sought to give power to the Government while forming checks to despotism; but the people of America have gone astray from the 'wisdom of their ancestors,' and have weakened more and more the authority of the law, till now it is all but powerless for good. The old Federalist Party does not exist even in name; so unpopular is the idea of a strong Government. And the fear and hatred of authority has penetrated even into the school and the household, and teachers and parents are ashamed and afraid to exercise the rightful authority of their station, so inveterate is the popular prejudice in regard to law, and so complete the confusion of the American mind as to despotism and authority.

"Equally indistinct and unphilosophical are the popular Democratic ideas with regard to the sovereignty of the people. If, as is usual in Democratic communities, we confound 'the people' with the numerical majority of the nation, and set up their will, be it holy or unholy, as the supreme arbiter of affairs, we confound the brute force of numbers with the divine authority of right and justice, and thereby lay the foundation for a whole system of political blundering. This confusion of ideas lies at the root of all the Democratic legislation which has been deteriorating the Constitution of the United States for the last fifty years, impairing the power, and dimming the purity of the Government. It is this popular fallacy which has proved the stronghold of the Democratic Party, and enabled it to induce the unthinking masses to sap the authority of the Government, until it can protect neither life nor liberty. By acting on this vulgar prejudice that party has subjected every important office, even the sacred one of Judge, to the fitful fancies of a vulgar crowd. In a word, by means of this popular fallacy, the Democratic Party has very nearly reduced the Republic of the United States to an Irish mobocracy. Government is a means, not an end. The end in view is the predominance of justice. If that end be attained, it matters little by what machinery it is worked out. If it be not attained, then the most specious constitution is a blunder and a failure.

"In England, I think the just will of the people is, on the whole, fairly represented by the Government, though I believe it is more in spite of our 'constituted authorities' than by means of them. Intelligent public opinion—with occasional interregna of stupid John-Bullism—is the real ruler of England. In so far we are, therefore, essentially a self-governing people. Are the Americans, in this sense, a self-governing people, or are they ruled by that numerical majority of the people, which is neither the wisest nor the justest? I hesitate to answer. Intelligent Americans have themselves hesitated to answer this question to me. Some events, such as the late election, would lead one to fear that the wise and unworthy multitude predominates; and yet I cannot overlook that latent force of wisdom and virtue which makes itself as yet too little felt in public affairs, but which assuredly is there, and which will come forth, I am convinced, when the hour of trial comes, to save the country."

THE SEPOY MUTINY.

Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. Duff—Horrible Atrocities of the Mutineers.

From the Edinburgh Witness.

Calcutta, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

My Dear Dr. Tweedie: Alas, alas! the work of savage butchery still progresses in this distracted land. Not a day passes without some addition, from one quarter or another, to the black catalogue of treachery and murder. This very day Government has received intelligence of one of the foulest tragedies connected with this awful rebellion. At Cawnpore, one of the largest military stations in Northern India, a mutinous spirit had early manifested itself among the native soldiery, and there were no European troops whatever to keep it in check, except about fifty men who had lately been sent by Sir Henry Lawrence from Lucknow. But there was one man there whose spirit, energy, and fertility of resource were equal to a number of ordinary regiments,—the brave and skillful veteran, Sir Hugh Wheeler. By his astonishing vigor and promptitude of action he succeeded in keeping in abeyance the mutinous spirit of three or four thousand armed men. At the same time, with the forecasting prudence of a wise general, he began to prepare timeously for the worst, by forming a small entrenched camp, to which ladies, children and other helpless persons, with provisions, were removed, while most of the British officers took up their abode either in or near it.

At last the long-expected rising took place. The mutineers went deliberately to work, according to the prescribed plan followed in other quarters. They broke open the jail and liberated the prisoners; they plundered the public treasury, they pillaged and set fire to the bungalows of the officers and other British residents, killing all indiscriminately who had not effected their escape to the entrenched camp.

There Sir Hugh and his small handful with undaunted courage held their position against the most tremendous odds, repelling every attack of the thousands by whom they were surrounded, with heavy loss to the rebels. These were at last joined by thousands more of the mutineers from Sultanpore, Seetapore, and other places in Oude, with guns. The conflict now became terrific—exemplifying, on the part of the British, the very spirit and determination of old Greece at Thermopylæ. The soul of the brave old chief in particular, only rose by the accumulating pressure of difficulty, into grander heroism. To the last he maintained a hearty cheerfulness, declaring that he could hold out for two or three weeks against any numbers. A mysterious and over-ruling Providence, however, had decreed it otherwise; the veteran warrior, whose very presence exhilarated and inspirited all around, at last fell mortally wounded, and with him also several other of the subordinate leaders.

With the fall of the chief and some of his right-hand men, the remainder of the little band seem to have been smitten with a sense of the utter hopelessness of prolonged resistance. They did not, they could not, know that relief was so near at hand,—that the gallant Colonel Neil, who had already saved Benares and the fortress of Allahabad with his Madras fusiliers, was within two or three days' march of them. Had this been known to them, they would doubtless have striven to hold out during these two or three days; and, to all human appearance, with success. But, ignorant of the approaching relief, and assailed by the cries and tears of helpless women and children, they were induced, in an evil hour, to entertain the overtures made to them by a man who had already been guilty of treachery.

This man was Nena Sahib, the adopted son of the late Bajee Row, the Ex-Peishwa, or last head of the Mahratta confederacy, who, for the long period of nearly forty years, resided at Benares, enjoying the munificent pension of £80,000 a year. This Nena Sahib was allowed, by the bounty of the British Government, to occupy a small fort at Bithoor, not far from Cawnpore. Till within the last few months this man was wont to profess the greatest delight in European society, to go out with British officers on shooting excursions, and to invite them to *fêtes* at his residence. And yet, the moment that fortune seems to frown on British interests, he turns round, and with Asiatic treachery, deliberately plans the destruction of the very men whom he had so often, in the spirit of apparently cordial friendship, feted and feasted.

On Sunday, the 28th June, this man, with consummate hypocrisy, of his own accord, sent overtures to our beleaguered countrymen—then bereft of their heroic chieftain—swearing, "upon the water of the Ganges, and all the oaths most binding on a Hindoo, that if the garrison would trust to him and surrender, the lives of all would be spared, and they should be put into boats and sent down to Allahabad." Under the influence of some infatuating blindness, the garrison that might have possibly held out till relief arrived was induced to trust in these oily professions, and surrender. Agreeably to the terms of the treaty, they were put into boats, with provisions and other necessaries and comforts. But mark the conduct of the perfidious fiend in human form! No sooner had the boats reached the middle of the river, than their sworn protector gave himself a preconcerted signal, and guns, which had been laid for the purpose, were opened upon them from the Cawnpore bank! yea, and when our poor wretched countrymen tried to escape, by crossing to the Oude side of the river, they found that arrangements had been made there too for their reception; for there, such of them as were enabled to land were instantaneously cut to pieces by cavalry that had been sent across for the purpose. In this way nearly the whole party, according to the Government report—consisting of several hundreds, mostly helpless women and children,—were destroyed, such of the women and children as were not killed being reserved probably as hostages. Only one boat escaped, which was pursued for miles; and when overtaken, all in it were taken back to the camp of the mutineers, and there shot, or cruelly torn to pieces!

July 10.—Throughout all ages the Asiatic has been noted for his duplicity, cunning, hypocrisy, treachery; and coupled with this—and, indeed, as necessary for excelling in this accomplishment of Jesuitism—his capacity of secrecy and concealment. But in vain will the annals even of Asia be ransacked for examples of artful, refined, consummate duplicity, surpassing those which have been exhibited throughout the recent mutinies. In almost every instance, the Sepoys succeeded in concealing their long-concocted and deep-laid murderous designs from the most vigilant officers to the very last; yea, and in not only concealing them, but in masking them under the most flaming professions of attachment and loyalty. The case of the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad is thus recorded, as the result of authentic information, by one of our Calcutta journals: "It appears that after the officers of the regiment first left the lines, a subadar paid a visit to Lieutenant Slaines, the interpreter, and expostulated with him in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they had displayed. 'Come to us,' he said, 'we are faithful, we love our good master, we will protect you, but it gives us pain to see you suspect us.' Slaines, and his wife, who was present at the interview, were melted even to tears, at the simple eloquence of the man whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take—to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men—and this course they resolved to adopt, persuading the other officers of the regiment and their families to follow their example."

When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected, in a moment of narrow-minded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers, and welcomed them with three hearty English cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing in their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances—gave vent to the natural and simple emotions of their brave hearts. They flung themselves round the necks of their European officers who had so generously atoned for their cruel suspicions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete, confidence was happily restored, and that same night the native officers and men rose and proceeded to the work of massacre!"

This is the regiment which some time before had professed such extra zeal and loyalty, that they enthusiastically plead to be allowed to proceed to Delhi to punish the mutineers, of whose treacherous and cruel conduct they spoke with vehement detestation. In order still further to prove their loyalty, they again and again delivered up spies who had come to spread sedition amongst them. So completely was the veracity of their professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a special letter of thanks, which was publicly read to them on parade on a certain evening at six o'clock; and the reading of which elicited three hearty cheers for the Company. On that very evening, at nine o'clock, a gentleman on the ramparts of the fort, observing a rocket go up, said to the magistrate near him, "What's that?" "Oh," said the latter, "it is only a marriage." But, lo! another rocket followed. It was the signal agreed on by the Sepoys of the loyal 6th, when the mess-house was attacked, and seventeen out of the twenty-three unarmed, unsuspecting officers assembled there were instantaneously butchered in cold blood,—their shrieks being heard at a considerable distance. The colonel of the regiment, who, up to the last, laughed at the idea of precautionary measures being necessary, and who would not believe that *his* men would mutiny until the balls flew through his hat and sleeves, contrived to escape to the fort with his life. Then commenced the work of plunder and devastation,—the destruction of property throughout the town and its vicinity being most complete,—the bungalows in the cantonments, and all the British residences, being set in a blaze,—the new railway station with its buildings, and machinery, and carriages,—the extensive American mission press premises and church, all laid waste,—the public treasury, bank and merchants' [illegible] pillaged,—in short, within a few days, the whole city of Allahabad, with its [illegible] thousand inhabitants, was not only sacked and ravaged, but literally reduced to one vast mass of ruins and ashes!

July 15.—The case of Jhansi, the capital of a petty State in Bundelcund, to the west of Allahabad, is one of the most deplorable. The troops having mutinied, some of the officers effected their escape, and others were killed. But the major part of the Europeans, to the number of fifty-five, inclusive of the ladies and children, got possession of the fort, and for several days kept good their position—the ladies assisting the gentlemen in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. Though beginning to be much straitened for want of provisions, they still held out, until at last the mutineers, assisted with guns and elephants by the Rani or Queen, succeeded in effecting an entrance at one of the gates. Then did the proverbial faithlessness of Asiatics receive a fresh illustration. The gentlemen—some of whom were famous marksmen, one of them having killed no less than twenty-five of the rebels with his own hand—were solemnly promised that, if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, the lives of all would be spared. Unfortunately for themselves, their wives and little ones, they were induced to listen to these promises, and came out. No sooner had they done so than they were tied in a long line between some trees, and had their heads struck off! Such ladies as had children were doomed to see them cut in halves before their own turn came! Then followed scenes of dishonor and torture too hideous to be narrated!—these murderous savages, like the tigers which inhabit their jungles, seemingly delighting to play with their victims before dispatching them!

In other cases, where father and mother have been killed, and little children have made an effort to run away, they have been caught and thrown into the flames of the burning houses! Such cruelties, outraging, as they do, every law of humanity, are earning for the perpetrators universal execration.

In another well authenticated case, the European servant of a mess was seized and slowly cut up into small pieces, and portions of his flesh forced down the throats of his children, before they were themselves cruelly destroyed! Even the native servants of the same mess were "marked by the brutal mutineers, by having their hands, and ears, and noses cut off!

Elsewhere the sepoys took up living children by the legs, with the heads hanging downwards, and tore them up in two. In one instance, four children of one family were thus barbarously torn up before the eyes of their father and mother, who themselves were soon afterwards shockingly abused and butchered. Indeed, I know nothing in history comparable to these atrocities, except those perpetrated by the "bloody Piedmontese" on the Waldensian witnesses.

July 18.—To-day authentic tidings have reached us from Indore of the infamous treachery of Holkar, the descendant of the celebrated Mahratta chief of that name, against whom the Duke of Wellington fought. He professed the utmost friendship towards the British Government, and the British Resident, Colonel Durand. When symptoms of disaffection began to appear among the native troops of the British contingent, Holkar, in his extra-loyalty, sent a portion of his own artillery to guard the Residency. All of a sudden, on the morning of the 1st inst., when all were quite unprepared, the artillery turned round, opened fire, and poured rounds of grape into the edifice which they had ostensibly been appointed to defend. The surprise was complete. By a miracle of Providence Colonel Durand succeeded in drawing off all the officers, ladies, and children—though sorely harassed and pursued—to Sehore, distant about a hundred miles. But whether any of them may ultimately escape alive, is wrapped up in painful uncertainty,—the whole of Central India being now, like the northwest, one wide-spread scene of anarchy, rapine and blood.

July 20.—Heavier and heavier tidings of woe! About a week ago it was known that Sir Henry Lawrence—whose defence of Lucknow with a mere handful, amid the rage of hostile myriads, has been the admiration of all India, had gone out to attack a vast body of armed rebels, that his *native force*, with characteristic treachery, had turned round upon him at the commencement of the fight, and that, with his two hundred Europeans, he had to cut his way back, with Spartan daring, to the Residency. It was also known that, on that occasion, the brave leader was severely wounded; and two days ago, intelligence reached us, which, alas! has since been confirmed, that on the 4th inst. he sunk under the effects of his wounds. What shall I say! It is impossible for me to express the grief of heart which I feel in thus recording the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. In his character were singularly blended the heroic chivalry of the old Greek, and the inflexible sternness of the old Roman, in happy combination with the tenderness of a patriarch, and the benevolence of the Christian philanthropist. In him the native army, through whose murderous treachery he prematurely fell, has lost its greatest benefactor; while the girls' and boys' schools, founded by his munificence on the heights of the Himalaya, of Mount Aboo, and of the Nilgiris, must testify through coming ages to the depth and liveliness of his interest in the welfare of the British soldier's family in this burning foreign clime. I mourn over him as a personal friend—one whose friendship resembled more what we sometimes meet with in romance rather than in actual every-day life. I mourn over him as one of the truest, sincerest and most liberal supporters of our Calcutta mission. I mourn over him as the heaviest loss which British India could possibly sustain in the very midst of the most terrible crisis of her history.

The only counterpoise to all this heavy budget of calamities, is the fact that a small column of Europeans which marched under General Havelock from Allahabad, after routing the rebels at Futtehpore and other places, recaptured Cawnpore on the 16th inst. There, the rebel army, commanded by Nana Sahib in person, after a vigorous defence, was totally defeated. It was found, however, to the horror of our brave men, that all the captive British women and children, whom it was supposed that Nana Sahib had been reserving as hostages, had been barbarously murdered by him before the engagement! A gleam of hope now opens upon us, that General Havelock and his dauntless little force will be able to fight their way to Lucknow, in time to save the garrison there—of which the late Sir Henry Lawrence was the life and soul—from a similar terrible fate to that of Cawnpore.

The reports about the fall of Delhi, which, coming from so many different quarters were universally credited, turn out to have been premature. In the neighborhood and under the walls of the doomed city there were several severe combats, in which hundreds of the murderous mutineers were slain; and these had been exaggerated by native reports into the fall and capture of the city itself. That long anxiously looked-for event, however, has not yet been officially announced. In the absence of authentic intelligence, the long delay is on all hands felt to be inexplicable. It is this unexpected delay which has doubtless emboldened the disaffected everywhere, and filled them with bright visions of reconquest and reëstablished dominion.

Early next month commences the grand annual Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrim, during which, even in ordinary times, the followers of the False Prophet often exhibit outbursts of uncontrollable fanaticism. This year, as you may suppose, the season of Musselman excitement is looked forward with unwonted anxiety all over India. Already at Patna, one of the largest cities on the Ganges, where the Mohammedans abound, discovery has been made of a plot to massacre all the Europeans in that quarter, on one of their great festival days in August. Documents were seized which amply proved that money for this end had been plentifully supplied by one of the wealthiest Mohammedan bankers in India; and in these it was urged that the rising should be simultaneous on the same day all over the land. This timeous discovery may truly be regarded as preëminently providential; since, by putting all our authorities doubly on the alert, the vigor of their precautions may, under God, prove the means of averting the threatened catastrophe. Pray, pray that, amid these outpoured judgments of a righteous and offended God, the British people, whether at home or in India, may learn the lessons which they are designed to inculcate.

Yours, ever affectionately,

Alexander Duff.

SONG OF THE STREET.

From the Evening Post.

Running round the corners,
Checking every friend,
Plunging into banks—
Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
Of every man you meet.
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

Merchants very short—
Running neck and neck,
Want to keep a-going—
Praying for a check;
Dabblers in stocks,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
Get such dreadful knocks,
[illegible] Bulls
[illegible] their stocks;
Many of the Bears,
In the trouble sharing,
Now begin to find
They've been over-Bearing.

Risky speculations—
Fumbling with the stock,
Never mind stopping,
More than any clock;
[illegible]
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many "smashes,"
No wonder money's tight.

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,
Credit all is cracked,
Women all expanding
As the Banks contract;
Panic still increasing—
Where will the trouble end,
While all hands want to borrow,
And nobody can lend?

Running round the corners,
Trying every source;
Asking at the Banks—
Nothing there, of course;
Money getting tighter,
Misery complete—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

Wall-street.

THE MORMONS.

A Curious Personal Narrative of an Escaped Mormon.

From the New-York Weekly Paper.

Council Bluffs City, [illegible] Monday, June [illegible], 1857.

My Dear Brother Thomas:—It is with much pleasure that I write you these few lines, hoping that they will find you all alive and well. I can assure you that I am much better in health now than when I wrote to you before. I can now go about without a shade over my eyes.

I shall now try to give you a short account of my journey from the city of Great Salt Lake, as I can now write my mind with more freedom. I often think of the promise I made you before we parted, if you remember. I said that I would be sure to let you know the truth, and nothing but the truth; and I have done that as far as it lay in my power. I have written many letters, but I don't expect that you have received them all. Thank God, I am now in a free country, and in the society of white men.

I guess you are anxious to know the reason why I left Salt Lake. I shall try, in the first place, to inform you what a man must do to be a Mormon. He must give himself, his family, and all his possessions over to Brigham Young, and then he'll have to give the tenth of all his income—the tenth day's work—and he must keep from two to six wives. If he don't agree to these things, he had better quit; but by doing so he is in danger of losing his life every minute, for they would rather kill him than let him be the means of letting the world know how things are in their midst. Many have been shot down in trying to escape. I have seen dozens shot down on the street; and three days before I left I saw three persons killed merely because they [illegible] they were shot down in a place [illegible] while they were preparing their wagons to leave. This took place about 6 o'clock on a Sunday evening, within fifty yards of the gate of the city. The first was a young man called William Parish, he received seven balls in his body. The second was his father, and the third was a man called [illegible], whose body received as many as fifteen balls. The old man was pierced in the back and his throat cut in three different places. I saw them lying down, and I could name the persons who killed them. Brigham Young has got men for this purpose. Their number is four hundred. They are called the "Destroying Angels." Their Captain's name is William Hickman, and the second in command is Porter Rockwell.

The walls around the city are fifteen feet high, and they are surrounded by a deep and wide moat. The city is entered by four gates, which are watched in the night time. The gates are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass through at once. "Destroying Angels" go out on the plains in the Spring, in order to intercept those who may escape from the city. Many left on foot last January. They sleep by day and travel by night. I knew of men and women who have traveled this way—the men dressed as women, and the women as men. I came across some who were very short of food; the little they had they gave to the women, and the men were principally sustained by the [illegible] *milk!*

I left Salt Lake city on the 17th of April, in company with two Welchmen and an African. The few Mormons who knew of our intentions said that we would never reach the States alive, but I told them that I was determined to try, whatever would occur. On Saturday (the day after we left,) we had traveled thirty miles from the city, when we saw three men following us. They were sent by the authorities of the city to catch us. The name of one was Patrick Lynch, an Irishman by birth, and Secretary to Brigham Young. The other man fired his revolver at me. They then came near us on their horses and inquired our names, and when we refused to tell them, they swore that they would blow "out [illegible] damned brains out." With that, one of them raised his revolver as if he was going to [illegible] He had one each side of the saddle. I then took out my revolver and told him to fire if he liked. I had six revolvers with me, and a rifle, containing in all thirty-seven balls. Another ball was then fired at me, which whistled by my left cheek. I then fired at him, and one ball hit him on the leg and another on the shoulder. (My friends by this time had run to the woods, and I was left to fight it out myself.) I then lost my footing, and one of the men ran at me with a knife and cut my belt and took four of my revolvers. I had the other two hid in my boots. I got hold of one of them and fired, and succeeded in keeping them off for some time, till I had a chance to run to the woods, where I got the assistance of my friends.

We continued to travel that day and the following night, and succeeded in reaching a place called Ft. Bridger, which is 113 miles from the valley. The number of our pursuers had now increased to twenty, and we had to put to the woods again. We traveled till night and were so fortunate as to meet a host of friendly Indians, who gave us buffalo meat to eat. The next day we overtook a number of wagons, known as Mr. Babbit's train, in number twenty-eight. I was hired to drive one wagon which was drawn by six mules. We had

[illegible] They [illegible] About six hundred shots came [illegible] We killed about thirty Indians, [illegible] between the 18th of June with merry [illegible] we were received with a good welcome [illegible] of Florence. I went to see my [illegible] I thank God that it is where it is [illegible] with JANE, LOUISA, MARY, and JOHN [illegible] So was MR. THOMAS, too. I—— [illegible] Mormon and I am sorry to say that [illegible] best to kill me—thinking *that* better [illegible] let me *escape* to spread his character [illegible] of them would believe that I could [illegible] the place alive. I am very desirous for my [illegible] and children to leave Salt Lake and join [illegible] If they could do that I would buy some [illegible] which I could have at $1 25 per acre. I [illegible] worth with my mother till she could [illegible] chance to escape. My work here is looking [illegible] brick-yard. I get $30 a month, besides my [illegible] from your loving brother,

JOHN DAVIES.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 26.

[illegible]

[illegible] *M. Singer et al. vs. George M. Wooster* [illegible] was a motion for an attachment against [illegible] the proprietor of the "Ten-Dollar [illegible] injunction [illegible] was dissolved a few days since.

[illegible]—We have looked into the papers on [illegible] and are of opinion that [illegible] sufficiently appear that any one of the [illegible] with the injunction has violated it [illegible] attachment, though it is quite clear that [illegible] were sold at the establishment after the [illegible] writ upon some of the inmates of it. [illegible] denied, but without costs.

[illegible] complainants, Mr. Hardenbrook; for respondents, Mr. Pirsson.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Manufacturing Co. vs. The Amer-* [illegible] This was a motion for [illegible] to restrain the defendants from an al- [illegible] upon a patent granted to [illegible] April 7, 1857, for a new and useful [illegible] in making moss for mattresses. The [illegible] to be heard on the pleadings and [illegible] Court denied the motion, consider- [illegible] made out not to warrant an injunction [illegible] on the merits. Motion denied.

[illegible] complainants, Mr. Pirsson; for respondents, [illegible]

IN ADMIRALTY—APPORTIONMENT.

[illegible] *McFadden vs. The Steamboat Illinois*.—This [illegible] decided a few days since by an affirmance [illegible] The question of an apportionment of [illegible] however, was afterwards brought to the [illegible] the Court.

[illegible]—We have looked into the evidence to [illegible] the steamboat was in fault in this case, with a [illegible] apportionment of the damages, but after a [illegible] of it, cannot say that she was [illegible] in the opinion of the Court below, [illegible] libel. Proper attention to the helm of [illegible] would have avoided the accident.

[illegible], Mr. Cutting; for respondent, Mr. Van [illegible]

SALVAGE—TOWAGE.

[illegible] *et al. vs. The Brig Spec and her cargo.* [illegible] a libel filed by the owners of the pilot- [illegible] to recover salvage compensation [illegible] rendered to the brig. The Court below [illegible] service was not of a salvage character, [illegible] and gave a decree for the libellants [illegible] $30 per hour.

[illegible] appealed from this decree to this [illegible]

[illegible]—We have examined this case atten- [illegible] perfectly satisfied it is not one of *sal-* [illegible] and that the Court below was [illegible] as to the principle and the amount of the [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Morton; for appellees, Messrs. [illegible] and Donohue.

[illegible] ACCIDENT [illegible]—QUESTION OF PRAC- [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

[illegible] *rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. The Croton* [illegible]—This was a motion for a mandamus [illegible] the Croton Board, directing them to take [illegible] the bid or estimate of Dinsmore & [illegible] building of the new reservoir. It was [illegible] on Saturday afternoon. Messrs. Abbott [illegible] for the relators, Mr. Busteed, Cor- [illegible] for the Board, and Mr. David Dud- [illegible] some of the other bidders.

[illegible] Abbott, on behalf of the relators, [illegible] by reading Mr. Dinsmore's affidavit [illegible] the motion was founded. It showed [illegible] and powers of the Board [illegible] were authorized to go on and [illegible] Reservoir; that they did [illegible] that Dinsmore and Wood [illegible] bid or proposals [illegible] required to award the contract [illegible] that Dinsmore and Wood's bid [illegible] the next lowest [illegible] by this affidavit [illegible] that the [illegible] the proposals [illegible] by the [illegible] the same, but that no bid was to be re- [illegible] defect of form, if the party offered to [illegible] in twenty-four hours after receiving no- [illegible] defect. Messrs. Dinsmore and Wood's [illegible] sworn to by Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Wood [illegible]

[illegible] followed, reading [illegible] of the mem- [illegible] Board, to the effect that they had decided [illegible] to be defective, because not sworn to by Mr. [illegible] that that decision was made public when Mr. Dinsmore was present, and that he, therefore, must [illegible] of it.

Mr. Abbott then [illegible] Mr. Dinsmore's and Mr. Wood's affidavits in reply. Mr. Busteed objected be- [illegible] had not been served upon him, but after [illegible] It appeared by [illegible] that no [illegible] notice of the alleged [illegible] Mr. Dinsmore or Mr. [illegible] they both supposed that the [illegible] to allow them to discuss the [illegible] and that as soon as they [illegible] decision they applied for the [illegible] they did not know of the [illegible] two days before they moved for [illegible] It also appeared that previous to [illegible] supplied the additional affidavit. [illegible] were then read by Mr. Busteed, [illegible] of the case was postponed till this [illegible] o'clock, when it will be argued by [illegible] Abbott and General Nye for the [illegible] Busteed for the respondents, and by [illegible] other bidders.

The Cunningham Certiorari—The Motion to [illegible] the Case into the Supreme Court [illegible]—Opinion of Judge Peabody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the application of Mrs. Cunningham for a [illegible] Mr. Chatfield, on this case being called, [illegible] had served a copy of the petition for re- [illegible] place of trial, upon the District-Attorney, [illegible] renewed the motion. The petition [illegible] once, and he would not again present [illegible] proceeded to urge the propriety of grant- [illegible] He claimed that the granting of the [illegible] such an obligation as the granting of a [illegible] the officer before whom the applica- [illegible] is satisfied that it was made in good [illegible] was very brief, he merely citing [illegible] in support of this view.

[illegible] opposed the motion. He claimed that [illegible] were between private parties, and not [illegible] people were concerned, and therefore were [illegible] in this case. He proceeded to review [illegible] and cited various authorities to prove [illegible] not be granted, unless it was proved [illegible] injustice had been, or would *otherwise*, be [illegible] party. He stated that the motive for [illegible] certiorari, was that a motion for a change [illegible] of trial might then be made. Here fol- [illegible] remarks as to the public preju- [illegible] and the propriety of trying her by [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] made a short reply, continuing to [illegible] of the motion being granted. His [illegible] then rendered the following verbal opinion:

[illegible] an application for a writ of *certiorari* to re- [illegible] the Court of Oyer and Terminer into the [illegible] the indictment against the prisoner. [illegible] stated by the counsel for the prisoner, is [illegible] a motion to change the place of trial [illegible] County of New-York to some other county. [illegible] *desire to* [illegible] *cannot probably have a* [illegible] That motion can only be made after the [illegible] The Court of Oyer and Terminer is a County Court, and while the [illegible] trial.

Whether such a motion will be successful, is not to [illegible] That will be determined when [illegible] is made. The only question to be decided [illegible] whether the case shall be removed, that the [illegible] may have an opportunity to make it.

It would seem to be almost a matter of course to al- [illegible] to make such a motion. The prisoner [illegible] to a fair and impartial trial. If she cannot [illegible] because of the prejudice against her in [illegible] of persons who must act as jurors, she [illegible] allowed to have it elsewhere. Whether she [illegible] be decided when the motion is made. [illegible] whether she may have [illegible] to make such a motion, and attempt to es- [illegible] grounds for it.

[illegible] of the prisoner under oath, or even [illegible] of her very respectable counsel, that [illegible] to make this motion, is sufficient evidence [illegible]

[illegible] this writ of *certiorari* was the right, as a [illegible] of every person under indictment, [illegible] was for the attorney without any or- [illegible] from the Court to prepare and file it [illegible] But the statute was [illegible] the Supreme Court [illegible] pending in a Court of Oyer and Ter-

miner before trial thereon, shall be ineffectual, unless allowed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and no other officer shall have the authority to allow such writ.—2 R. S., 735, sec. 35.

This statute was intended to prevent a use of the writ for the purpose of defeating justice where no good cause existed. It merely makes it necessary for the writ that some Justice should allow the writ, and for this purpose I am only to decide at most whether any good reason is given for it. The reason assigned I have mentioned above, and its sufficiency no one can for a moment doubt. I must assume, for the purposes of this motion, that the state of feeling is as she alleges, or at least that she thinks so. The fact of its existence cannot be tried here. If it does not exist her motion will be unsuccessful. She must show those facts on the motion when she makes it. By allowing this writ I merely allow her to make the attempt to show its existence, or, in other words, to make the motion. No one in our day would more justly warrant the opinion she entertains, that the state of feeling she describes really exists, and nothing is more certain, than that if it does exist to [illegible] to render a fair and impartial [illegible] here, the place of trial should be changed. The Court of [illegible] decide whether [illegible] allow the motion to change the place of trial accordingly.

In the case of [illegible] and Polly Bodine [illegible] and the judges who have [illegible] on this question heretofore have deemed the writ applied for here very much a matter of right, and entirely so if the cause stated was sufficient. So much a matter of course has the writ been held to be that a distinguished late Judge of the Second District once allowed it when the reason assigned was that he himself had contracted so strong a bias against the applicant that he could not try the case impartially. [illegible] the reason assigned was, he nevertheless held, if it existed it was sufficient, and as he could not pass on the truth of it on the motion for the writ, he allowed the writ, pre- [illegible] the truth of the allegation, but leaving that to be determined when the motion should be made to change the place of trial on account of it.

There has been no unseasonable delay to make this motion. It could not be made before the indictment was found. That was found only two weeks ago. No civil case in a Court of Record can be brought to trial on a notice of less than ten days, if the amount involved be more than fifty dollars; and in a case like this, when the punishment may be ten years imprisonment, a delay of fourteen days after indictment found, is not in the least unreasonable; nor will this change from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court necessarily delay the trial. The Supreme Court in this District sits in Circuit every month, from this to July next; whereas the Oyer and Terminer sits regularly only twice in a year—in April and October, or November. No objection of that kind is made in opposition to this application.

1. The reason assigned is sufficient.

2. The motion is made promptly, and without unreasonable delay.

3. There is no claim or pretence of any want of good faith in the application. Good faith is practically conceded.

4. The allowance of the writ will not necessarily prejudice the prosecution, by delaying the trial. The motion must therefore be granted.

This motion is usually made *ex parte*, but in this case notice has been given to the District Attorney by my direction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—*Notes of issue for the October Special Term* must be filed on or before Wednesday, September 30, and if they be demurrers, must so distinctly state.

Edson Bradley et al. vs. Robert Spencer.—Judgment opened; ten days to answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Dunn & Bartis vs. John Thompson.—Judgment for plaintiff; consent to execution to be entered.

The Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kyle.—Case settled.

Pierce vs. Bordes.—Judgment as moved for.

[illegible] *vs. Hutchins.*—Order dissolving injunction [illegible] to be settled on notice.

[illegible] *vs. Baglio.*—Order drafted; counsel to give notice of settlement.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.

FIFTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This celebrated trial was continued on Saturday, the crowd in the Court room and its precincts being greater than on the previous days. The prosecution called three witnesses, before the counsel for defence opened their case.

Philip McKee, examined by Judge Phillips—I am a salesman in a gun store; the pistol now shown me I believe to be an Italian stock; it has not the German nor the English proof-mark.

Cross-examined—I have never manufactured pistols. [Mr. Blankman requested the witness to sever the barrel from the stock, and he retired to do so.]

Charles Jarvis, connected with the Fourteenth Precinct—I visited the shoe store of Mr. Sammis on the morning of the murder of Anderson; I arrived five minutes after the murder; I found a dark lantern there.

Jarvis Bennie, also of that Precinct, testified that he was at Sammis' store on the morning in question; he found a basket of shoes about twelve inches from the door on Centre-street; he did not open the basket, but saw five pairs on the top.

Thomas C. Finnell, after being sworn, was examined by the District Attorney—Dr. Garrish and I performed the *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased; I have the examination in writing; I produce the bullet extracted from his body; there were five openings in the body, produced by gunshot; the charge evidently passed through the first opening and then scattered, producing the wounds in the throat; four of these were on the left arm, and the fifth was on the neck; I removed the shot from the top of the shoulder.

The District-Attorney then said that the case for the prosecution on the original testimony rested.

Philip McKee was recalled to testify to the kind of shot found in the body of the deceased. He said it was a buck shot.

The testimony for the prosecution was here concluded. Mr. Blankman, without making a formal opening, immediately proceeded to call witnesses for the defence. He first called Anunzia Emmeti. Mr. Hall objected to her being sworn, as she had lived for many years with defendant as his wife;—at least, she was reputed to be his wife in the neighborhood.

The Judge decided that, in a capital case, her evidence was admissible. She was accordingly examined, through Mr. Cristadoro, as interpreter. She said: I know the defendant; have known him twenty years; have lived with him during that time; I remember the occurrence of the arrest of Cangemi; I remember the hour at which he came home the night previous to the murder; he purchased crape for his hat that day on account of the death of his sister; he came home at six o'clock and went out after his meal, about seven; he returned between half-past nine and ten o'clock, but cannot say positively; he went to bed, we slept in the same room; he remained there that night, but at daylight he got up, as he was in the habit of rising early to purchase provisions; he got up and asked me for some coppers, took them and went away; I had $2 50 of coppers in my drawer, and after he went out I did not find them in it; three days before that I had $4 in coppers; I got them from a milkman named Romano. (The witness identified Mr. Romano on seeing him.) I was in the habit of getting coppers frequently from the milkman; I took in washing and did other little jobs for a living; Cangemi used to work at bookbinding, in the shop of Mr. Shaw, in Beekman-street; I have personal knowledge of that fact.

Tito Romano was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Blankman, and gave the subjoined evidence: I am a milkman; have been so nine months; was a bookbinder before that, and engaged in Mr. Shaw's establishment; I have known Michael Cangemi for nearly four years, since the first day of his coming to Mr. Shaw; my employer's place is at No. 31 Marion-street; I collect money in payment for the milk; I sometimes collect $20 in pennies in a week; I have given pennies in change to Cangemi and his wife; I gave them pennies two or three days before the 21st of July; cannot remember whether she took $3 or $4 on that occasion; do not recollect how they were made up; sometimes I gave them single and at other times rolled up in paper; the prisoner always behaved honestly and peaceably while in the employ of Mr. Shaw; he used to work more industriously than I did, coming at six o'clock in the morning and leaving at six o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—At the time the Spanish quarters went for 24 cents Cangemi was anxious to get pennies, but before that I used to have to urge him to take them; I used to give pennies to three or four Italians; I don't think I gave Gallanti any pennies just before the 21st of July; I did not supply milk to Italians in Jersey-street; I did not *leave milk at Cangemi's*, for he used to come to the shop for it; I don't know a milkman named Dan by name, *but may know him by sight; on the morning* of the murder I went to Jersey City for my milk, and then returned to the city to deliver it; my route is not through Centre and Grand; I got into the City that morning between 4 and 5; when I got back the man had been shot; I left the bookbinding business because there was no work for me.

Re-direct—Cangemi has lived at No. 120 Worth-street nearly three years; never knew him to have lived in Jersey-street.

Anunzia Emmeti recalled—(To Mr. Blankman)—I do not know the exact hour when Cangemi left his room on the morning of the murder; it might have been four or half-past four; did not see him go out; he told me he was going to purchase some provisions; he had a handkerchief in his hand; I was in bed when he left, but rose about twenty minutes after; I did not fasten the door, but he might have done so.

To the Court—He did not bring back any vegetables that morning.

To Mr. Blankman—I never saw the lantern now shown me before, nor the pistol exhibited to me; when I heard the muss down stairs I locked the door of the room occupied by a man who lived with us at the time.

Q.—Examine that pistol closely and tell us if you ever saw Cangemi have this Italy or here?

The District-Attorney objected to the counsel for the defence calling the witness to adduce new matter. The law of criminal practice bears upon him to be unusually strict.

The Court overruled the objection.

A.—[illegible] this pistol before, either in Italy or in this country.

The Court said that he was desirous of knowing at this juncture whether the woman was really the wife of the prisoner or not. She said, "I was never married to Cangemi."

Caroline Gager deposed thus: I reside at No. 31½ Marion-street; have lived there four years; know Mr. Romano for four years; he boarded with me for that time; I am engaged in the milk business; have received pennies, which Mr. Romano circulated among our customers.

Cross-examined—Mr. Romano has no interest in our business.

Joseph Galleoni, examined by Mr. Blankman—I live at No. 6 Centre Market; I know Cangemi; my place is opposite Centre Market; have known the prisoner [illegible] years; the defendant was in the habit of coming to the market early in the morning, and occasionally came into my shop; I keep provisions, wines, &c.; I know the general character of the defendant to be good.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—My place of business is a basement; I live there; I am married; have two apartments; my place was never searched by the Fourteenth Ward police; the police came there on the morning of the murder to obtain information of Cangemi; and the mob were so furious, expressing determination to break up my house, that I was obliged to seek their protection; I never knew Cangemi in Sicily.

Antonino Galleoni, a youth, and son of the last witness, deposed that he attended the store; that he knew Cangemi, and that he was in the habit of calling there to purchase things.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I have seen the prisoner purchase things in the market; he came early in the morning and sometimes in the evening; I never saw Cangemi and my father go out together at night; I used to open the shop at seven o'clock generally.

Salvatore Amato, sworn, and examined by Mr. Blankman, testified as follows—I have been in this country over two years; am a shoemaker; keep a store in Centre market; have known Cangemi for the last two and a half years; the prisoner was in the habit of coming to Centre Market early in the morning; the contents of the jar now shown me is the extract of tomatoes; this is used as gravy for maccaroni; I did not see Cangemi every morning when he came to the market, but when I rose early I saw him purchasing vegetables; ever since I have known the defendant I have considered him a gentleman.

Cross-examined—I have been a shoemaker in Italy; I knew Cangemi in Italy by sight; did not notice whether he bought meat or not.

Gaetano Papalardo was the next witness called. He said: I am head cook in the Everett House; have been seventeen years in this country; I know Cangemi's family at home in Palermo, and here; we went to school together; I consider him honest and industrious.

Cross-examined—I used to see Cangemi about once a week; my duties at the Everett House confine me there pretty close.

To Mr. Blankman—The mixture shown me is tomato sauce, used for maccaroni and other dishes.

A recess of half an hour was had, after which Mr. Blankman called

Charles Shaw, who testified as follows: I am a book-binder; my establishment is No. 74 Beekman-street; the firm is J. Shaw & Co.; I have known Cangemi about four years; I am foreman of the shop; the defendant worked there during that time; he learned his trade there, and worked up to about 21st of July; he was a very peaceable and industrious man; he came earlier than mechanics usually do; I think Cangemi was very well liked by the men.

Cross-examined—He worked by the piece, and therefore could go away any time he liked; I know nothing of him outside of the shop; he was engaged at our shop up to the Saturday before the murder; I don't know whether he was there on Monday or not; his wages averaged eight dollars per week for the last two years; both myself and my brother considered him a very good workman.

Charles Kueletler, being sworn and examined, said that he worked at Mr. Shaw's establishment; knew Cangemi and worked with him; he was peaceful in the shop, very laborious, and rendered others services when they required it.

Wm. Riesner, said—I have worked in Mr. Shaw's shop for nearly six years; I know Cangemi; he worked with me; his character for industry, peace and quietness was good.

Antonio Bonachi deposed that he worked in Shaw's shop for four years; Cangemi worked in the same shop with him, and he was industrious and attentive to his work.

Josiah Freski testified that he worked in Shaw's shop for two years; the defendant was a workman there; when witness came to the shop he found Cangemi there, and left him in the shop when he left; the prisoner always brought his dinner with him in order to save time; he was very industrious and peaceable.

Gilargo De Micele, also a workman in Mr. Shaw's establishment, gave Cangemi a good character for peace and industry; he knew the prisoner to take work home, in order to make a little more money by extra work.

Honora O'Connor testified that she lived at No. 120 Worth-street, the same house in which the prisoner resided; I saw the man come up and take Cangemi on the morning of the murder; I heard some person giving him a blow, I suppose on the head; I heard nothing said before he was struck; I always thought that the prisoner was very mild.

Cross-examined—Cangemi came into my room before the officers arrived; I did not prevent him from going out of the back window; he did not remain long before he left; he had no coat on; he spoke to Mary, my little girl; he closed the door slightly; he seemed a little excited; I think he was perspiring; my husband and him stood on the floor talking; the windows were raised; I saw him leave my room; he shoved his own door when he went down stairs; he only had time to go down before the officers came.

To the Court—He gave no reason for coming into my room on that morning; he did not say anything to me.

Bridget Foy said she lived at No. 120 Worth-street, and always considered Cangemi a very nice man; he never had anything to say to the neighbors.

Another woman who resides in the same building testified to the good character of the accused. On cross-examination she said that the noise of the officers who pursued him on the morning of the murder woke her up; saw the defendant on the stairs attempting to get into his own room; he was excited, but said nothing to her.

Mr. Shaw, with whom the prisoner was employed, was recalled to prove that a large amount of property was exposed, and that although he missed things, he never suspected the prisoner of purloining any goods. He had unbounded confidence in his integrity.

Cross-examined—My brother found some books in Cangemi's house that he supposed were taken out of the establishment.

Antonio Meriendi testified that he knew the defendant for fifteen years; believed him to be a very industrious and peaceable man; knew the defendant in Palermo, in 1848, when Italy was struggling for her liberty; he did all he could to promote her interests, and was highly respected; the prisoner came to this country in September, 1854; the defendant was captain of the Municipal Guards in 1848.

The interpreter read the commission.

Antonio Paratori deposed that he knew the prisoner's father, and was acquainted with Cangemi for eighteen years; that he knew the prisoner in Italy, having lived in the same street with him, and considered him an upright man.

Mr. Blankman said that he had eighty witnesses remaining, but would take any intimation from the Court or the District Attorney.

His Honor and the District Attorney were of the opinion that it would be useless to accumulate evidence on this point, as it was not the intention of the prosecution to assail the character of the accused previous to the charge laid in the indictment.

Mr. Blankman requested his Honor to make an order, directing the Property Clerk to return all the property which was taken from the prisoner's room to him.

Charles J. Warren, Property Clerk, was sworn and examined by the District Attorney. He produced a basket which contained shoes, which were identified by Mr. Sammis, and on his affidavit they were returned to him.

Mrs. Emmeti was recalled by Mr. Blankman. She testified that the basket produced was not Cangemi's property.

Catharine Dorn, sworn, and examined by Ex-Judge Phillips. My milk shop is at the corner of Elm and Worth; know the woman who is called Mrs. Cangemi; every morning Cangemi bought two cents' worth of milk.

The counsel for both sides here rested the case, and the Judge, to oblige Mr. Ashmead, adjourned the further prosecution of the trial till Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. He wished the reporters to state that the jurors summoned to attend on Monday (to-day) would not be wanted, as Mrs. Cunningham's trial had been removed to the Supreme Court.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 26.

Before Hons. Florence McCarty, A. A. Thompson, A. K. Maynard.

Bernstein vs. Lowe.—New trial granted, costs to abide event. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Woodruff vs. Creighton.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Darley vs. Arteis.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Salmon vs. Boyer.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Fagan vs. Weeks.—New trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Clark vs. Adams.—Same.

Wood vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Townsend vs. Fisher.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Jennings vs. Alexander.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Reilly vs. Hasa.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Foster vs. Hill.—Judgment affirmed. Justice Maynard dissenting.

Raymond vs. Hill.—Same.

Britton vs. Hall.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

McSpedden vs. Crumbie.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Porter vs. Phalen.—Judgment of special term affirmed with costs.

Christy vs. Linden.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Sept. 28.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 21, 79, 80, 81, 23, 30, 74, 32, 35, 47, 40, 88.

BURGLARS AROUND.—The house of Mr. HENRY CROMWELL, No. 125 Allen-street, was attempted to be entered by burglars on Friday night. They pried open the basement window shutter, and broke the bottom of the door in efforts to get it open with a jimmy, but being unable to get in, they committed a [illegible] on the door sill and left.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand at our quotations. Pearls, $7 [illegible]; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 400 pkgs., including 731 bbls. Pearls, 180 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request. White and other kinds are sparingly sought after, within the annexed range: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 13c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c. cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., &c.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with a very limited supply available.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Middling	15½	15½	15½	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16½	17
Fair	16½	16½	17	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is unsettled. The demand is pretty fair, but prices are decidedly lower and quite irregular, many factors evincing much eagerness to sell. The supply, especially of undesirable grades, is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Good superfine brands are comparatively the least abundant. The home trade are the chief operators. The export inquiry is light. The money market troubles work against a really vigorous business. Sales 5,500 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 20@	5 30
Straight State	5 30@	5 40
Extra State	5 45@	5 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 20@	5 40
Superfine Ohio	5 30@	5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 45@	5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@	7 00
Extra Ohio	5 60@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60@	6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@	7 75
Extra Missouri	6 00@	8 00

Canadian is dull and declining. Sales 300 bbls., superfine to extra, [illegible] Southern is depressed and cheaper. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls., low mixed to choice extra, at $5 30 @$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid; $4@$5 as for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is generally 3c. ℔ bushel cheaper. Sales 32,000 bushels, including poor to very good White Western at $1 21@$1 45. Red do. (Spring) on private terms; ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 30@$1 45; amber-color do. at $1 35; good to strictly prime Red do. at $1 20@$1 32, and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. The market closes very heavily and irregularly. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ℔ bushel. 1,500 bushels sold. Barley is in limited demand at feebly-sustained rates; 85c.@90c. for fair to prime, ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices for Western, 42c.@44c. for State, 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 32c.@36c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand at decidedly lower prices. Sales 12,000 bushels at 75c.@78 for mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 80c.@81c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. The market closes quite heavy at about our lowest quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@36c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, and prices of the *leading articles lean in favor of buyers.*

OILS—Whale, sperm, and olive are essentially unchanged. Linseed is heavy and languid at 73c.@75c. for American and 70c.@72c. for English, ℔ gallon, closing with few purchasers above our lowest quotations. Nothing really new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $25@$25 25 for Mess; and $22 50 for prime Mess, and $19 75@$20 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 11½c. @12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 145 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., at $14 75 @$16 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 25@ $16 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. Some new Beef arrived to-day. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@ 22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs. The first consignment this season of new Rice reached Savannah on Saturday last. It consisted of 1,000 bushels "in the rough," and was received from a plantation about three miles below the city.

SUGARS—Continue depressed and languid. Sale 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8½c., with some Melado at 3½c.@[illegible]c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, at 24c.@25c., closing generally at 24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Rosin, 1s. 3d.@ 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rose Standish*, (now in Boston,) from St. John, N. B., to Valparaiso, lumber, $14, or if to a second port, $17, thence from Iquique to Cronstadt, Nitrate Soda, £4 10s.; bark *Damon*, 400 tons, twelve months' voyage in the Pacific, (say to Valparaiso and back,) $1,250 ℔ month; a bark from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 47s. 6d.; a brig, 191 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,800; one, 196 tons, to Curacoa, with privilege of Savanilla or Rio Hache, and back, $1,190; a tern. schooner, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,500, or if to a second port, $2,600; a Swedish bark to Savannah, thence from St. Jago to Swansea, Copper Ore, £3 5s.; a bark from Norfolk to a Windward Island, Staves, $14; a schooner, to a Windward Island, 75c. ℔ bbl., and back from Turk's Island, Salt, 9c.

BOARDING.

COOPER HOUSE

Reopened, and newly-furnished rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished, price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had with board in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 46 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 165 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,561 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors, with bedrooms and closets, to let, with board; also, rooms on third floor, at No. 61 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 9th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Occupation wanted on 1st of November. Address, for one week, P. B. K., Times office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without *board*; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. The house is occupied by a small family.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY in a strictly private family living East of 5th-av. *Address Box No. 2,172 Post-Office.*

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of *furnished rooms on second floor* with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD FOR LADIES.—THREE or four ladies, desirous of learning the French language, will find a pleasant home in the family of a lady teacher, where they can receive daily instruction in French. Applications received at No. 349 6th-av., from 3 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and bath. Address with real name and place of business, S. A., Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET WITH breakfast and tea, the third floor of a first-class house in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South ferries. Address BROOKLYN, office of this paper.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—GENTLEMEN desiring really genteel apartments, [illegible] House. Address [illegible] Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Four Regular Subscription Nights every week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Sept. 28, Positively the last night of Donizetti's

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mlle. Erminia Frezzolini	as	Lucrezia Borgia
Mlle. Vestvali	as	Maffeo Orsini
Sig. Brignoli	as	Gennaro

His last appearance but two this season.

Sig. Gasier	as	Duke Alfonso

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

The sale of seats commences this morning at 8, at the Academy, Breusing's, and Hall & Sons.

WEDNESDAY, September 30.

The only performance this season of

ERNANI.

Mme. La Grange	as	Elvira
Mlle. Vestvali	as	Charles the Fifth
Sig. Macchieri		
Sig. Gassier	as [illegible]	Silva

His first appearance as Silva.

SATURDAY next, October 3.

MLLE. FREZZOLINI.

On Friday, Oct. 2, Grand Combination Concert—Mlle. Frezzolini (her first appearance in the Concert Room), Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Rocco, at Niblo's Saloon.

Saturday, Oct. 3, Grand Combination at the Brooklyn Athenæum—Mad. La Grange, Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Rocco.

Sunday, Oct. 4, Grand Oratorio night—Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mad. La Grange, Mlle. Vestvali, Mad. Strakosch, Laboceta, Scola, Gassier, Rocco, Barili. A Grand Chorus and an Immense Orchestra.

MLLE. FREZZOLINI'S

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CONCERT ROOM.

The directors of the opera respectfully announce that

MLLE. FREZZOLINI

will appear in a grand concert on Friday, Oct. 2, in conjunction with

S. THALBERG AND HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

The high celebrity enjoyed by Mlle. Frezzolini, as the leading star of the *soirees* given by the Emperor of the French, and at the far-famed concerts of the Conservatoire, in Paris, justifies the directors in believing that this announcement will meet with approbation.

NIBLO'S SALOON, FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

GRAND CONCERT.

First appearance in America as a concert singer of

MLLE. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,

on the same evening, in conjunction with

S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, SIGNOR ROCCO.

The Directors have much satisfaction in announcing the above unprecedented combination of talent on one and the same evening, and are preparing a programme which, for brilliancy and careful selection, will be unsurpassed.

NOTICE.

In order to give the audience every possible comfort, six rows of chairs, amounting to over 200 seats, will be struck off the Diagram. The utmost care will be taken not to have the Saloon crowded. For this reason they announce to cut off the entire free list, with the exception of the press.

Reserved seats $1 50, and $1 according to location.

The Sale of Seats will commence on Thursday next, at C. BREUSING'S No. 701 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

MADAME DE LA GRANGE, S. THALBERG,

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, SIGNOR ROCCO.

The Directors have much satisfaction in announcing the above unprecedented combination of talent on one and the same evening, and are preparing a programme which for brilliancy and careful selection will be unsurpassed.

Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location. The *sale of seats will commence on Thursday next, at Rose's* Book-store, 142 Atlantic-st.; Prox's Music-store, 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at Hall & Son's, 239 Broadway, New York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY ORATORIO.

First appearance in America of

Mad. DE LA GRANGE,

In Oratorio, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The Directors respectfully announce that they are making the

MOST EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.

On Sunday, October 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated Oratorio,

STABAT MATER

Will be produced on a scale of unequalled splendor and magnificence. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty and the whole force of the

CELEBRATED ARTISTS

engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L'ELISIR D'AMORE. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed, that owing to arrangements previously made, these two operas cannot be repeated before the second week in October. They seize the present opportunity to state, that in consequence of the enthusiastic reception of these operas, they will present to their patrons several comic operas of a similar character.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1857,

the Management takes pleasure in announcing the production, for the first time of

TWO NEW PIECES,

by favorite American authors, got up regardless of expense, with new scenery, costumes, &c., &c., constituting a bill of rare excellence.

The performance will commence with the beautiful comedy,

LIVING TOO FAST.

Charles Prudent..........Mr. Geo. Jordan.

After which a new musical and military extravaganza, by R. G. P. Wilkins, Esq., author of "My Wife's Mirror," "Young New-York," &c., entitled

THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.

Sonefagonge the First, King of Siam..........Mr. Burnett

Camera Facsimile Catchmug, photographist from the Bowery..........Mr. Jefferson.

Knapkin, a Siamese Dutch waiter from the Volk's Garden..........Mr. Peters.

Mrs. Catchmug, née Fanny Nightingale, prima donna assoluta of the charity concerts of Fifth-avenue..........Miss Laura Keene

Cartouch, Colonel commanding the Siam Light Guard..........Miss Mary Wells

Patchcall, Lieutenant..........Miss C. Thompson

Schako, Orderly Sergeant, looking for disorderly recruits..........Miss Annie Taylor

Babbo, Tambour Major..........Miss C. Jefferson

Dodo, High Private..........Mr. Peters

Dahlia, Corporal..........Mrs. Thompson

Seventh Regiment of the Siam Light Guard by twenty beautiful young ladies.

SCENE—Bangkok, Capital of Siam. TIME—Any time.

To conclude with an entirely new farce. By C. M. Walcot, Esq., author of "A Good Fellow," "Hiawatha," &c., &c., entitled

NOTHING TO NURSE.

Maximilian Muddle..........Mr. Jefferson

Uncle Brads..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart

Edward Ashton..........Mr. Carlton Howard

Mrs. Foxingem..........Miss Mary Wells

Bessie Foxingem..........Miss C. Jefferson

Fanny Travers..........Miss C. Thompson

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The Manager has much pleasure in announcing

MISS CUSHMAN,

who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe,

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1857,

in Milman's tragedy of

FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Bianca..........Miss Cushman

Giraldi Fazio..Mr. C. Foster | Bartolo..........Mr. J. Moore

Aldabella..........Miss Ada Clifton

With the farce of

THE IRISH BROOM-MAKER.

Tuesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with an immense cast—Lady Teazle, Miss Cushman; Sir Oliver, Mr. Burton; Sir Peter, Mr. M. Smith; Charles, Mr. Briggs; Joseph, Mr. C. Fisher; Crabtree, Mr. J. Moore; Sir Benjamin, Mr. Barrett; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. W. H. Smith. Wednesday—ROMEO AND JULIET—Romeo, Miss Cushman; Juliet, Miss Susan Denin. On Thursday—THE STRANGER. On Friday—AS YOU LIKE IT, with a great cast, new scenery and appointments.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..........25 cents

Pit..........12 cents

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

To be followed by

YOUNG REEFER.

To conclude with the

VISION OF THE DEAD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MISS MATILDA HERON

will appear

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Sept. 28, 1857, in

THE MAID'S TRAGEDY.

Evadne..........Miss Matilda Heron

Melantius..........Mr. H. Loraine

To conclude with

GOING TO THE RACES.

Jeremiah Twiddle..........Mr. G. Holland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,

BIANCO,

All on the same Evening.

The Great ANTOINE as BIANCO,

Grand Ballet of LA BOUQUETIERE.

Grand Pantomime of BIANCO.

ANTOINE, JEROME, and the entire Company.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager..........A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ *precisely.* THIS EVENING, Sept. 28, will commence with

SONS OF TOIL.

To be followed by the revived laughable pantomime of

PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

The whole to conclude with the comedy of

IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

TO AMATEURS ON CORNETS AND OTHER brass instruments is offered an opportunity to join a club, which have for their aim mutual improvement and consequent entertainment. Address J. W. C. Jr., No. 48 Bond-st.

THEO. EISFELD MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his piano and singing lessons after the 1st day of October.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857. The steamboat OSCEOLA, chartered by the Regatta Committee, will leave the foot of Amos-st. at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] to accompany the yachts. Tickets $1. Apply to CHARLES H. HASWELL, No. [illegible] Bowling-green.

TO AMATEURS ON CORNETS AND OTHER brass instruments [illegible] Bond-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY ORATORIO.

[illegible] SUNDAY, Oct. 4 [illegible]

STABAT MATER [illegible]

CELEBRATED ARTISTS

engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

MLLE. FREZZOLINI

will appear in a Grand Concert [illegible]

[illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.

RONZANI GRAND BALLET TROUPE.

[illegible] from La Scala, Milan, Royal Theatre, Turin, Her Majesty's Theatre, London, together with the whole of the ballet and pantomime troupe, [illegible] strength of nearly two hundred persons.

[illegible] Art, whether Dramatic, Operatic or [illegible] permanently successful [illegible] public in fragmentary installments [illegible] fully sensible of this important fact, [illegible] contract with the celebrated Signor Ronzani, with his powerful Troupe, for the [illegible] Pantomimes, both serious and comic. These [illegible] are not to be confounded with those light [illegible] and ballets of action, which have at [illegible] times been offered to the public. They are [illegible] high standard dramas, performed entirely in [illegible] each and every character being sustained by [illegible] the highest eminence, aided by new and [illegible] gorgeous costumes, novel mechanical effects, and supported by an auxiliary force of nearly two hundred persons.

The name of Ronzani has been justly [illegible] last twenty years throughout the principal cities of Europe, not only as a Maitre de Ballet, but as a composer of music incidental to pantomime, &c. [illegible] ranked him among the most eminent of modern composers.

Notwithstanding the enormous outlay involved in this undertaking, the management have determined on adhering to the customary prices of admission, considering that the legitimate purpose of taste [illegible] tendencies being the elevation of the standard of public taste, its exhibition should be accessible to all, and within the means of all.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Lessee

Mr. F. B. Conway..........Stage Manager.

THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the engagement of the distinguished comedian,

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,

in consequence of a prior engagement at the Boston Theatre.

During the week, this eminent actor will be supported by

MR. F. B. CONWAY,

his first appearance at this theatre for three years, and by

MRS. F. B. CONWAY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1857, will be presented the admired comedy, in two acts, called

A CURIOUS CASE.

Mr. Twiggleton..(his original character)..Mr. C. Mathews

Mr. Aubrey..........Mr. F. B. Conway

Mrs. Aubrey..........Mrs. F. B. Conway

After which the celebrated comedy entitled

USED UP.

Sir C. Coldstream..(his original character)..Mr. C. Mathews

To conclude with a new Irish Farce, written by Mr. E. SLOAN, entitled

MESMERISM.

Mike Murphy..........Mr. [illegible]

Tuesday—CURIOUS CASE and USED UP, in both of which MR. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear.

Wednesday—The comedy of AGGRAVATING SAM, in which MR. C. MATHEWS will sustain his original character of Sam Naggins—and USED UP.

Thursday—MARRIED FOR MONEY (by desire) and AGGRAVATING SAM.

Friday—Benefit of MR. C. MATHEWS—The celebrated comedy of the BUSY BODY, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER and LITTLE TODDLEKINS; in all which Mr. C. MATHEWS will perform.

Saturday—BUSY BODY and LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY APPEAR.

MONDAY EVENING Sept. 28.

The performance will commence with the drama, in two acts, entitled

THE DEVIL IN PARIS.

To conclude with

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Admission—Orchestra seats, 50 cents; parquette, 25 cents; family circle, 12 cents. Box office open during the day for securing seats.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This grand and unequaled display of American Art and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING

PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE

will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and [illegible] P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and [illegible] P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE

will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN takes pleasure in announcing that by general request, and with the consent of the Managers, he will, assisted by several other gentlemen of professional skill and ability, publicly exhibit the superiority of his patent combination cushioned billiard tables, on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and from [illegible] in the EVENING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Crystal Aquaria, or transparent tanks of salt and fresh water, now on exhibition at this establishment, are pronounced by all who see them the most extraordinary and interesting novelty ever produced by the hand of science, and are EAGERLY WATCHED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS every day. THE [illegible] at 11 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Sept. 28, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE [illegible] NIGHTINGALE will appear either in her [illegible] PERFORMANCES or in her curious [illegible] sustaining 12 different characters and singing [illegible] different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES, to conclude with the [illegible] LAUGHABLE PHYSIOSCOPE. The Living [illegible] Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857–'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. [illegible] at 3 o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Spohr's Symphony "Die Weihe der Töne," (the consecration of sounds;) overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and [illegible] by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of [illegible] SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 361 Broome-st. By order,

L. SPIER, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE.—IN ORDER THAT PERSONS in moderate circumstances may have an opportunity *of seeing the Great Four-Mile Race*, [illegible] *Charleston and Engineer*, at a *moderate* [illegible] proprietor has adopted the following scale of [illegible] admission to the Course and Stands:

Quarterstretch badge for the day [illegible]

Admission to field and public stands [illegible]

Gentleman's badge for Ladies' stand [illegible]

Race to commence at 2½ o'clock.

The Members' stand has been set apart for the exclusive use and occupancy of ladies and their attendants, and no charge will be made for ladies, and a [illegible] has been fitted up for their special accommodation. [illegible] refreshments of all kinds, and of the best quality can be obtained.

[illegible] will be on hand in the Quarterstretch [illegible] the Course may rely on everything being in perfect keeping [illegible] the most perfect order will be kept.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA [illegible] respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music and the piano-forte, [illegible] Having studied under the first Italian masters [illegible] from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

NEW [illegible] EXHIBITED IN [illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.................40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price two cents.—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] If used, it will be [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money pressure continues severe, and having brought down the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks on Saturday, produced almost a dead-lock in Wall-street negotiations. It is not expected that the New-York City Banks will change their basis of business, and the consequence is great confusion in the domestic exchanges. The brokers refused, on Saturday, to make a price for drafts on either of the suspended cities, and this uncertainty may continue a day or two longer. The banks refuse to collect on these points, except under special stipulation to adjust the rate of exchange on New-York at the time and place of payment. The stock market was lower here on Saturday than at any period of the panic. The [illegible] at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards of Brokers rose to correspond with the non-specie-paying medium in which the new contracts are to be settled. The price of money in Baltimore, outside of bank, fell at once from 30 to 12 per cent. per annum. In Philadelphia the confusion and want of mutual understanding among the brokers brought business to a stand. Here, the highest rates of discount were, in some needy cases, submitted to, though the general disposition among lenders was to do as little as possible. Two leading mercantile firms, Garner & Co., a domestic goods and manufacturing concern of previously reputed great wealth, and S. H. & G. W. Foster, Auctioneers, were brought to protest. There were also some minor suspensions of payment. The New-England currency continued to be taken at the Metropolitan redemption, and up to 6 o'clock on Saturday the indications from Boston were that the New-England Banks would continue to redeem in specie. Our own State currency, [illegible] for the greater part secured by pledge of stocks, excites no distrust. The mercantile pressure in the City, if continued through another week into the heavy October payments, with the same intense degree of severity, and at the heavy cost of 2 or 3 per cent. a month on the best paper, may induce a change of purpose on the part of the associated Banks; but the present feeling is that relief will follow the suspensions in the neighboring cities, and by sending more gold to this point, enable cash payments to be continued without pressing the merchants too hardly. The receipt of another California shipment is also expected to afford considerable relief. Foreign Exchange ruled on Saturday 105 to 107 per cent. on London.

The bank suspension has not yet extended further South than Washington City. The Richmond banks made no change in their ordinary course up to Saturday P. M. We hear of nothing West of Pittsburg and Wheeling in the way of suspension. The telegraph advises that Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has called the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in October. Elsewhere will be found extracts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other papers, in reference to the suspensions.

The pressure for money very unfavorably affected the General Produce Markets on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less sought after, and, as holders evinced much eagerness to realize, prices declined considerably. Flour closed 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. under Friday's currency. Wheat was down about 5c., and Corn 5c. ℔ bushel. The reduction did not entice purchasers to buy freely, either for home use or for export. Cotton, Provisions and Groceries were very lightly dealt in, and buyers had any existing advantage. Hides were heavy and drooping, with a stock in first hands of over 207,000 Ox and Cow, against 96,000 same time a year ago. Leather was quiet, and prices were somewhat unsettled. Hops were dull and declining. New, 8c.@11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. New crop River Hay was in good demand and was firm. Naval Stores and Oils continued heavy and languid. Domestic Whisky was freely offered and closed tamely at 24c. ℔ gallon. Freights were reported quiet, with a downward tendency in rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 749.

The ship *Eliza*, Captain Charles Johnson, arrived at this port on Saturday in 31 days from Liverpool, with 30 passengers, and two persons, (William O. White, first mate, and Thomas White, his brother,) belonging to the brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, which was capsized on the 15th inst., four days out of Halifax, bound to Porto Rico, when the captain, Joseph Grant, and six of the crew were drowned. The wreck was fallen in with four days after, and in lat. 36° 8', long. 60°, and Mr. White and his brother taken off the foremasthead. They speak in the highest terms of the kindness experienced on board the *Eliza* until her arrival at this port.

The letter from Rev. Dr. Duff concerning the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the East by the mutineers of the British army, which we publish in another column, is intensely interesting, although the events which it narrates have already been brought to the knowledge of the public. Dr. Duff is well known and most favorably remembered here, from his visit to the United States a year or two since, and his account of events occurring within the sphere of his own observation, cannot fail to be read with special interest. We know nothing in modern history to equal the inhuman cruelties, and, above all, the infinite deceitfulness and treachery of these Sepoy mutineers. The narrative of their atrocities sounds more like the history of the acts of incarnate fiends than of persons possessing any of the marks and characteristics of humanity. The barbarities perpetrated upon women and children, as [illegible] as they are devilish, surpasses anything in the deeds of the worst savages on the face of the earth. For the sake of humanity we trust these fiends may speedily meet the vengeance due to their deeds.

We have received advices from Turks Islands to the 5th of Sept. inst. At that date the salt market was very dull, with only two small vessels loading in the port of Grand Turk. The rain that fell immediately previous to the 5th had seriously damaged most of the pans at the Cay, and many of the proprietors believed that the salt season was at an end. There was on hand at Grand Turk several hundred thousand bushels, at 18 cents.

The general health of the City is good. The decrease in the number of deaths from that recorded last week is 46—the most fatal diseases, as usual, being consumption and cholera infantum. Of the total number of deaths, [illegible], [illegible] less than [illegible] were children. In the corresponding week of last year there were only 381 deaths, and in the corresponding week of 1855 there were but 353. The increase this year is partly due to the increase of population. There were thirteen deaths from violent causes—manslaughter and suicide—last week. From fevers and other infective diseases the City is entirely free.

On Saturday Judge Peabody decided to allow the writ of *certiorari* taking the trial of Mrs. Cunningham into the Supreme Court. For so doing he assigns the following reasons:

1. The reason assigned is sufficient. 2. The motion is made promptly, and without unreasonable delay. 3. There is no claim or pretence of any want of good faith in the application. Indeed, good faith is practically conceded. 4. The allowance will not [illegible] prejudice the prosecution by delaying the trial. 5. The motion must therefore be granted. This motion has usually been made *ex parte*, but in this case notice has been given to the District-Attorney by my direction.

The case of Dinsmore and Wood *vs.* Croton Water Board was commenced on Saturday. The main question at issue is as to the necessary verification of bids, and what notice of irregularities is to be given to the bidders, if such are found. The case will be continued to-day.

There was a large and brilliant turn-out of firemen Saturday night, on the occasion of the return from Hartford, Conn., of Engine Company No. 22. About fifty fire companies joined in a procession through the leading streets of the City, and there was a plentiful supply of illuminations, bonfires and music, with abundant cheers along the entire line of march. In Broadway, opposite Worth-street, an attack was made by a gang of rowdies upon the members of Engine Company No. 41. Brickbats flew lively for a time, and several pistol shots were fired. Two of the shots took effect, and inflicted severe and probably fatal injuries upon two of the assailants, named James Meehan and James Horlon. The young men were taken to the Hospital. A second attack was made by a party of "Dead Rabbits" upon a portion of the procession as it was passing up Chatham-street, near Mulberry. Several pistol shots were also fired here, but fortunately no one sustained any serious injury.

One of the proprietors of the gambling house No. 8 Barclay-street, Mr. Steele, was arrested on Saturday night, together with the "dealer" and several others who were surprised while betting on the game. All the apparatus for gambling was taken away by the police. Steele gave bail for his appearance.

The trial of Donnelly for the murder of Moses, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, closed on Saturday, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Donnelly's counsel propose to carry his case to the Court of last resort, on exceptions to the Judge's charge, which in their opinion argued the case against the prisoner.

In almost every pulpit in the City the financial storm was the theme of more or less remark yesterday. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave both sermons to the subject and its lessons. They were great sermons of course.

The Kansas Election—Gov. Walker's Proclamation.

In the Times of Saturday morning we published Governor Walker's Proclamation to the People of Kansas, upon the Election in that Territory which is to take place on Monday next, for members of the Legislature and a Delegate to Congress. Those who have read it with care will concur with us in the opinion that it is an able, earnest and timely document, and that it furnishes a very strong vindication both of Governor Walker and of the Administration at Washington, from the charge so vehemently urged against them, of seeking to defeat the popular will and to force Slavery upon Kansas without regard to the wishes of its inhabitants. The Governor takes ground most distinctly and firmly against the doctrine by which the Pro-Slavery faction in the Territory have sought the accomplishment of their purpose;—and he does this in conformity to the explicit instructions of the President and Cabinet at Washington. So far as his official power and influence can be exerted, therefore, we have reason to believe that they will be in favor of a full, fair and independent expression of the Popular will.

The election for members of the Legislature takes place under very great disadvantages, in consequence of the unjust apportionment of members to the several counties of the Territory. This apportionment was made under a Territorial law passed Feb. 19, 1857—which directed the Governor to make it, and, in case it was not done before the 1st day of June, devolved the duty upon the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor Walker did not arrive in the Territory until the 27th of May—four days before the expiration of the time during which alone he had any authority over the subject. He states, also, that as the law had never been published, its terms were not known either to him, to the Secretary of State, to the Probate Judge of the County, or to any other person within his knowledge. How far Governor Walker is to be censured for his delay in reaching Kansas, and for his ignorance of the provisions of the law which he was to execute, depends upon circumstances not within our knowledge. But, in consequence of this default on his part, the duty of making the apportionment fell into other hands. The same law declared that members should be assigned *only* to those counties which should be embraced in the census provided for by the law of Feb. 19, and there were *fifteen* counties in which no such census or registry was taken, owing, as the Governor asserts, to a gross neglect of duty on the part of the local officers, who assign as an excuse that no means were provided to pay them for its performance. The consequence of this neglect is that these fifteen counties have no representation, either in the Convention or in the Legislature:—and as they are the strongest Free-State counties in the Territory, the Free-State Party naturally and justly complain of this as a most unfair method of depriving them of their rightful share of control over Territorial legislation; and the evil is only partially remedied by attaching these counties to other legislative districts.

The most important feature of the election, however, is one which this apportionment does not affect—that, namely, of a Delegate to Congress, who is voted for, upon a separate ticket, by all the people of the Territory, those in the counties excluded from the apportionment as well as the others. This election, therefore, will be much the best test of the relative strength of parties in the Territory, although neither of the candidates has declared himself in favor of making Kansas a Slave State. The contest is between Ex-Governor Ransom, an Administration Democrat, who is non-committal on the subject of Slavery, and who is understood to be in favor of submitting the question to the popular vote, and Mr. Parrot, who is openly opposed to the [illegible] of Slavery. If Parrot should succeed, therefore, the result will be a decisive expression of the popular will in favor of a Free State. If he should be defeated, the question will still remain open for future contest and decision.

The main point of interest in connection with this election, is, who will be permitted to vote? What shall be the requisite qualification of voters? The Pro-Slavery party had devised several expedients for excluding Free State votes. The first was by insisting that none should vote but those who were registered under the law of Feb. 19, which would exclude the fifteen Free-State counties not embraced in that census. And the next was the publication of an opinion from Judge Cato, backed by the finding of a Grand Jury, that no one could vote who had not paid the Territorial tax, which would exclude nearly all the distinctive Free-State voters, as they had refused to pay that tax imposed by an invalid and usurping Legislature. The decision of all questions relating to the qualification of voters rests primarily with the Judges of Election. But as the Act of Congress organizing the Territory declares that the "person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared *by the Governor* to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly,"—Governor Walker claims that he has the final revision of the returns,—and that he can, therefore, decide ultimately upon the validity of any vote and the requisite qualification of voters. In discussing the point, he first quotes the law of Congress which confers upon the Territorial Legislature the right to prescribe these qualifications;—and he then quotes the following section of the Territorial law passed Feb. 20, 1857:

SEC. 5. Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to vote *at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory.*

It is claimed by Judge Cato on behalf of the Pro-Slavery party, that this does not affect a proviso contained in a law of 1855, that no person shall be permitted to vote who has not paid the Territorial tax of one dollar;—but Governor Walker insists, and demonstrates by a full and conclusive argument, that the law of 1857 does entirely supersede the law of 1855, and that it contains *all* the requisitions essential to the exercise of the right of suffrage. He holds, therefore, that the payment of the tax is not requisite,—that the registry is not requisite,—and that every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one, who shall have resided *six months* in the Territory, will be entitled to vote;—and in this decision he is sustained by the President and by every member of his Cabinet. At first sight, the requisition of a six months' residence may seem unfair;—but it is in the law, and, of course, could not be altered by the Governor;—it will exclude all color of right in invaders from Missouri to vote;—and if the Free-State men outnumbered the Pro-Slavery men on the first of April in anything like the proportion which was claimed by them, and conceded by their opponents, the requirement cannot affect the result injuriously for them.

The violent Party Press will undoubtedly find in this proclamation of Gov. Walker fresh evidence of a determination to defeat the will of the people of Kansas and to promote the designs and the ascendency of the Slaveholding interest. It has already denounced the employment of federal troops there as an attempt to reduce the inhabitants to subjection;—it discovered also in the reported removal of those troops to Utah, a plot to surrender the polls to the control of invaders from Missouri;—and the same ingenuity will probably, since that plot is exploded, detect still greater enormities in the announcement that federal troops *will* be present at all the exposed precincts, to protect the polls from violence from every quarter and to suppress any attempt to interfere with the orderly, peaceful and satisfactory conduct of the election. But people of ordinary optics will probably not only find it difficult to detect any such nefarious designs in the proclamation, but will scarcely be able to recognize them when pointed out by the magnifying glasses of their partisan instructors. What the result of the election will be, it is not easy to predict. A large number of the most active of the leaders of the Free-State Party have proclaimed in advance their certainty of defeat. This is never considered in political warfare a very judicious method of opening a canvass—and in ordinary elections it would be deemed a very effective method of securing the end predicted. How far these men will feel bound to labor for the accomplishment of their prophecy,—or how extensive may be their influence over the mass of their party in any such endeavor—remains to be seen.

Secretary Cobb—The Money Crisis.—The Secretary of the Treasury has done the community of merchants, bankers and other business people a real service through the present trial in money affairs. He has promptly and studiously for thirty days past, shaped the government disbursements to the largest measure of pecuniary relief. We have seldom known a public functionary, under similar circumstances to manifest so much practical sympathy. We had occasion early in July to commend the timely disbursements made from the New-York Sub-Treasury, when it was anticipated that the first accumulation under the new tariff might work inconvenience to the bankers. But the measures taken since the close of August have been doubly valuable, and ought not to fail of proper commendation.

On the 24th August, when the panic began in this City by the failure of the Ohio Trust, the Sub-Treasury held twelve millions and a half of dollars in gold of the twenty-two and a half millions in the City—the banks having lost heavily the previous week by export to Europe. Seeing that our banks would be greatly strengthened by concentrating the Government disbursements at this point, and by promptly auditing and paying the special and general appropriations of Congress, which were made to take effect after the 1st of July, Mr. Cobb has reduced his balance in New-York to the amount of $2,700,000, nearly every dollar of which went into bank. The consequence is that to-day the position of the Specie held by the Sub-Treasury and the banks is completely reversed, and the latter afforded the [illegible] the Secretary could arrange [illegible].

These [illegible] will be rapidly continued. Mr. Cobb determined, a few days since, to reduce the premium which he is paying on the public stocks, unless they are sent in forthwith for redemption. His desire is to distribute his balances, as far as they can be appropriated to this object, to the best public advantage, and at the earliest day possible to afford relief to the money market. The new order is, that up to the 1st of November he will continue to pay sixteen per cent. premium and the accrued interest for the bonds and certificates of loan of 1867–68. After that date he will reduce the premium to fourteen per cent. One or more of our leading Savings Banks, we learn, will avail of this notice at once, and having the opportunity to reinvest in New-York State Stocks to advantage, will send on their United States bonds and certificates for the higher premium. The operation will be equal to so much gold transferred from the Sub-Treasury to active banking use.

There are other movements of the Secretary which have come under our notice tending to similar relief, though of less importance. The whole effect has been to popularize the Sub-Treasury system, in a season of severe pecuniary trial, and to afford a degree of substantial aid to business for which the public are largely indebted to the practical sense of the head of the Treasury Department.

Irish Sepoys at Home.—It seems by the following extract from a Dublin paper, that there are Irishmen in Ireland, as well as in New-York, who sympathize with the Sepoys of India in the unparalleled atrocities which they inflict upon the women and children of English officers:

"Sweeter than the voice of love, sweeter than the warm accents of friendship, dearer than the mellowest sunshine of the heart, is the news of English discomfiture in India to the breasts of the Irish people. They are delighted, rejoiced, and gladdened beyond measure *when they hear of the torture* and humiliation of their ancient foe. There is not a vessel of hers which is wrecked, there is not a General of hers who is slain, there is not a battalion in her service which is routed and overthrown, that the people of Ireland do not *gloat over* with the greatest satisfaction and delight. They are consequently *delighted by the intelligence received from the East*, where the forces of the Great Mogul are pounding the armies of Great Britain. Wherever England draws the sword or lights the match, Ireland prays for her defeat, and at no time has she prayed more fervently in that way than she does now, when *the patriot Sepoys of India* are endeavoring to strangle the British power, and sweep it root and branch from the fair and fertile fields of Hindostan."

The "patriot Sepoys of India!" We should not have deemed it possible, but for such paragraphs as the above, that anything wearing the form of humanity could regard with any other feelings than those of profound and intense horror such deeds as are enacted by these "patriot Sepoys" of India. At the risk of harrowing the souls of our readers, we copy from a Paris letter the following, which describes but one amongst scores of similar atrocities now perpetrated upon women and children:

"One of the saddest, cruelest, or I should say most diabolical incidents of the Indian mutiny has been furnished of a young lady married four years ago at the British Embassy in Paris. Her name was Clemence. She was the daughter of a clergyman nearly related to the family of an Irish Earl. A more beautiful creature when in all the pride of eighteen she stood at the altar, it is not possible to conceive. She married a gallant young Captain of the name of Tomes, of the 6th native Infantry of Bengal. Her family, consisting of her mother, sister and young brother, are now living in the rue Torredos, in Paris. They have just received intelligence that on the 20th of June their interesting relative was sacrificed in the following brutal manner. Her two lovely children, a boy and girl, were massacred joint by joint, while living, before her eyes, after she herself had been delivered over successively to the brutal lust of three fiends in human shape. From the scene of her mutilated children she was carried away and placed in a hot bath, after which a sleeping potion was given her and she was put to bed. The next day she was brought down again into the presence of other devils in human guise, six of whom having again gratified their diabolical lust, threw her out of the window to be scrambled for by the soldiery. In the evening her head was found impaled on an iron stake. The husband has since blown his brains out. I have read the letter recounting these atrocities."

Here is another paragraph from a letter from an English officer, published in the London journals:

"Such horrible indescribable barbarities were surely never perpetrated before. You in England will not hear the worst, for the truth is so awful that the newspapers dare not publish it. I will only disgust you with two instances; but, alas! there are only too many similar ones. An officer and his wife were tied to trees; their children were tortured to death before them, and portions of their flesh crammed down the parents' throats; the wife then ravished before her husband, he mutilated in a manner too horrible to relate; then both were burnt to death. Two young ladies named ——, were seized at Delhi, stripped naked, tied on a cart, taken to the Bazaar, and there violated. Luckily for them, they soon died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received. Can you wonder that, with stories like the foregoing, (and there are plenty such,) we feel more like fiends than men?"

"Sweeter than the voice of love" are such stories of torture as these "to the hearts of the Irish people," says a paper published in Ireland, and claiming to represent Irish sentiment! How false the profession is we do not need the indignant protests of other Irish journals to show. The mass of the Irish in this city repudiate and disclaim utterly the kindred sentiments uttered here by men making similar claims to be the representatives of Irish opinion.

Our Public Amusements.—The tightness in the money market does not affect the spirits of our people so far as to keep them away from places of amusement. Perhaps they may feel the need, all the more, of something to keep their spirits up after the anxieties and tribulations of the day. All our theatres seem to be in full blast, and the Opera singers discount notes to crowds of eager customers. The amount of money expended nightly upon amusements in this City is much greater than is generally imagined. Take the following statement as a rough, and certainly not an exaggerated estimate of the amounts received upon any one night at the various theatres, &c.:

Academy of Music	$2,000
Niblo's Garden	1,000
Laura Keene's Theatre	800
Broadway Theatre	1,200
Wallack's Theatre	800
Burton's Theatre	900
Bowery Theatre	500
National Theatre	400
Barnum's Museum	[illegible]
Bryant's Minstrels	[illegible]
Franklin Museum	400
Olympic Theatre	300
Christy's Minstrels	600
Dusseldorf Gallery	100
Anatomical Museum	100
Total	[illegible]

Here is a total of over *ten thousand dollars* expended every night in this City alone, [illegible] be wasted. It is impossible that men should go through the wear and tear of business day after day and week after week, as many do in this City, without recreation and relaxation of some sort. It is, indeed, one of the first necessaries of life to the thousands and tens of thousands of our working men. Those who work with the brain need it most, but those who labor with their hands need it also, and ought to have the means and opportunities for it much more abundantly than they have at present. It is for the lack of it that so many day-laborers resort to the rum-shop, to find in the lights and hilarity, as well as in the drink of the place, some stimulus to the exhausted body and flagging spirits. The cause of morality would be greatly benefited by any one who would devise a system of cheap, popular, attractive and innocent amusements for the poor.

But probably *two-thirds* of the money paid for amusements in the City comes from strangers. It is curious to stand at the entrance of any of our theatres or concert saloons, and observe how few among the faces of those entering can be recognized as belonging to the City. There are always at least twenty or thirty thousand strangers in the City;—and the great mass of them pay at least one visit to these places of entertainment during their stay.

Life-Size Photographs.

The art of Photography is advancing rapidly and steadily towards perfection. The imperial photograph has been generally deemed the finest achievement in the department thus far,—but Messrs. Brady & Evans have gone a step further and have produced *full-length* photographic portraits *the size of life*. These are the first of the kind ever made in the world, and are well worthy of examination, not simply as curiosities, but as works of art. Two of them are groups of three figures each,—and the other is a splendid full-length likeness of the popular *prima donna*, Frezzolini. The pictures are in size about seven feet by four, and are as accurate likenesses as any of the smaller photographs in the gallery. By some means or other, moreover, the artists have overcome the leading defect of this art,—which consists in exaggerating the size of that portion of the object which happens to be in the foreground. These pictures are not taken directly from life, but from smaller ones upon glass, magnified. We understand that two of them will probably be sent to the Crystal Palace for exhibition to-day or to-morrow. They are certainly very remarkable productions.

Particularly Cool.—The Richmond *South* contains the following:

"As an evidence of the utter unreliableness of these reports from Kansas, in Northern journals, we adduce an instance from the correspondence of the New-York Times. The reporter of that paper asserted that General Calhoun, the President of the Convention, in his opening speech, declared himself in favor of submitting the the Constitution to the popular vote. In yesterday's issue we published the brief address of Mr. Calhoun. It does not contain a single word in regard to the subject of ratification."

It was the telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press which made the statement referred to concerning General Calhoun's speech; and it was the Times' full report of that speech which the *South* published without credit, and on the strength of which it professes to convict the Times of being unreliable!

We are constrained to confess that a very qualified reliance is to be placed upon the telegraphic reports coming from the extreme West. They are generally made up either by persons without experience, or of strongly partisan views. The result in either case is the same—an inexact and distorted report. But the attempt of the *South* to saddle this upon Northern papers, as specially their fault, is absurd. It may be more prominent in them, because all the *news* comes from them, but for no other reason.

Political.—We observe that sundry papers, in quoting from our columns a paragraph announcing that Hon. O. B. Matteson had decided not to resign his seat in Congress, speak of the Times as Mr. M.'s *organ*. We apprehend Mr. Matteson would regard this as a piece of gratuitous and gross injustice. We gave publicity to the statement of his intentions and of the reasons which he assigns for the course he has decided to adopt;—but we neither expressed any opinion as to the prudence or propriety of his course, nor did we assume any degree of responsibility for his political or personal action. Still less, we imagine, would he be willing to be considered responsible for the sentiments and conduct of the Times. Mr. Matteson, it will be remembered, in a letter addressed to the Committee of Investigation, demanded an open trial before any action was to be taken on the resolution for his expulsion. The demand was just, and probably would have been complied with but for the lateness of the day in the session when it was made. If he takes his seat in December, without a reelection, we presume he will very speedily have an opportunity to make it again,—as it is quite certain the resolution will be brought forward afresh at an early day.

Prison Discipline.—There seems to be a lull in the interest taken by practical and scientific men in the subject of prison discipline, both here and in Europe, but the subject is not abandoned, nor is the area of discussion limited to the United States, England and France, as it was at one period. Germany and Italy have taken a part in it. A remarkable work has lately made its appearance in Germany, in defence of solitary confinement, or, as it is commonly called, the Pennsylvania system, by Mr. G. F. Schlatter, who, in consequence of the Baden rebellion, was imprisoned at solitary confinement in Bruchsal for nearly seven years. It is a work of great interest, written with much judgment and candor, dedicated to the great criminalist Mittermaier. Mr. Schlatter is thus the second author in favor of solitary confinement at labor who speaks from personal experience; the first, and until now the only one, who has written for solitary confinement, with the aid of personal experience, was Dr. Lieber, imprisoned, like Mr. Schlatter, for political offences.

Texas Politics.—Ex-President Anson Jones has published a letter consenting to be a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Sam Houston, whose reelection, he says, would involve an acknowledgment of a power of humbug on his part, and of gullibility on the part of the people of Texas, greater than he is willing to concede. He assails Houston's policy, both in Texas and in the Senate, with great warmth and vehemence. They have both supported the same Indian policy, but in this, Mr. Jones says, Gen. Houston "was governed very much by private and personal considerations. His course towards the Indians was prompted by his individual connection and relationship, as well as association with the Cherokees, into which tribe he had *married*, and by which he had been *adopted*, and whose habits and mode of life he had *assumed*." The contest promises to be decidedly warm before it is over.

Personal.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury proposes the establishment of a Southern Mercantile Association, with a local agency in New-York, and auxiliary agencies in other Northern cities, if need be, for the purpose of learning who are worthy and who are not, of Southern [illegible] the South will very soon be saved the necessity of contributing to the wealth of those who steal [illegible]. [illegible] that the advantages of such a system would be immense. [illegible] the *Mercury* styles the "system of espionage" known as Mercantile Agencies at the North. [illegible] this?

The Puff Political.—The writing of puffs has come to be a distinct department of literature. The vendors of pills and other commodities which it was deemed desirable to keep before the people originated the system. Some general topic is first introduced, and by an easy and artful transition it is turned to the specific object in view. The same system is now very widely practised in bringing patriots ambitious for office before the public. One of our Sunday contemporaries introduces an editorial paragraph thus:

"State Senatorship.—This dignified and honorable position will undoubtedly be sought for by several of our citizens. Already we hear of numerous candidates for State Senator in the four districts in our City. It is due to the character of our City that we should send to the highest branch of the State Legislature none but men who are capable of filling the position with honor to themselves and credit to their constituency."

These are excellent sentiments, and must command universal approval. The intelligent citizen who reads them begins to feel proud of the Empire State, and to look round among our most honored and gifted citizens for some man worthy of a seat in that exalted body. As the names of our great men run through his mind he proceeds with the paragraph, which reads thus:

"In the Seventh District we hear that Ex-Alderman Doherty is spoken of by the Democracy as a popular and available candidate for State Senator, and we are told that the general expression of the party in that district is in his favor. Of his capability, *his friends say*, no one can refuse to speak in the highest terms."

The name of Ex-Alderman Doherty is probably one which did not occur to the intelligent reader who was so profoundly impressed by the first part of the paragraph. The skill of the editor in avoiding any expression of opinion on his own part, and simply repeating what he "hears," or is "told," or what Ex-Alderman Doherty's "friends say," is not the least noteworthy part of the system of political puffery.

Our Schools.—Our advertising columns show that the private schools for both boys and girls have opened for their Fall and Winter terms, after the Summer vacation. It is very curious that with what seems to be the immense number of these establishments in both the City and country, they should still be inadequate to the necessities of the country—for we hear almost daily inquiries after schools, those in the immediate vicinity of the persons making the application being already filled. Persons in search of schools at present will find in the advertising department of the Times a very full list of the best establishments of the kind in the country, and the catalogue is long enough to give them a wide variety of choice. The private educational institutions of this country are, in many very important respects, decidedly superior to those of any other.

The Panic Spreading.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, speaking of the financial troubles, says that "Day has broke." The New-York branch of the same establishment broke an hour or two earlier than at St. Louis. It was high time, and nobody was in the least surprised.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 15 Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

From Washington.

THE COMPENSATION OF CONSULS.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Attorney-General Black, in response to questions submitted to him by the Secretary of State, relative to the compensation of Consuls, says the construction put on the act of Congress by the late President and Secretary of State, under the advice of the Attorney-General, was that a Minister or Consul who was in service on the 30th of June, 1856, and was to all intents and purposes of the new act in the same condition as if he had received his compensation afterwards. In other words, the law converted the incumbent from fee paid into salaried officers. Mr. Black considers this the right construction of the law.

The next News from Europe.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The Cunard screw steamer *Jura*, at the date of our last advices from Europe, was expected to sail from Cork for St. John, N.B., on the 14th inst., and should bring two or three days' later intelligence, including, probably, very important news from India. As the steamer had not arrived at the closing hour of the Eastern lines last evening, orders were given to have the Maine and New-Brunswick lines opened to-day, (Sunday,) at the expense of the New-York Associated Press; but, owing to the careless indifference of the operators upon the Maine line, it has been found impossible to communicate with St. John to-day.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Texas*, from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst., has arrived at Quarantine. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 18th inst., but the advices are not important.

The grant to the new Tehuantepec Company requires the finishing of ten leagues of railroad every year, from the 7th of September, [illegible], and all the dykes at Coatzacoalcos and [illegible], within the first year.

Yellow Fever at Key West, &c.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel*, of the 22d instant, reports yellow fever at Key West. There were many cases and one death. Dr. Jackson [illegible], and his lady and child, were laying low. The origin of the disease is attributed to the admission of seamen from Aspinwall to the hospital.

Colonel Bates, editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, is dead.

Fire in Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Jones & Co.'s omnibus stables in this city were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fired by an incendiary. The stock was partially saved. The loss is heavy, as there was no insurance.

Departure of the Indian.

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The screw steamship *Indian* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, with 135 passengers.

Republican Nomination for State Senator.

Herkimer, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of Otsego and Herkimer to-day nominated for Senator A. H. [illegible], of Herkimer.

Seizure for Alleged Smuggling.—The little tug Quarantine propeller *Robert G. Smith* was on Friday seized by the Custom-House officers at Quarantine, upon a charge of smuggling cigars from on board vessels lying at the lower anchorage. She was brought up to Whitehall, and two policemen put in charge until the case is investigated. Mr. [illegible], pilot, had command of her; Mr. [illegible], her former commander, being employed upon other duties. Her crew appear to know nothing of the acts charged. The Health Officer lately had occasion to proceed against some of these officials at Quarantine for conniving at, or aiding in, the escape of persons detained within the Quarantine inclosure, and it is hinted that this seizure of the little tug may have been made without sufficient cause, by way of [illegible] upon the Health Officer, who could have no connection with the proceedings alleged to have been committed.

There was an exhibition of a [illegible] in the City Hall Park on Friday, which attracted some attention. It is intended for use in the streets instead of the omnibuses and railroad cars.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Maid's Tragedy," altered from the tragic play of Beaumont and Fletcher, was produced here on Saturday night. Much curiosity has been excited by the announcement of the production of this tragedy, and much speculation as to how a piece whose plot and utter grossness could be modified to the squeamish palate of the present day. To say that the original is revolting is to use a mild expression. The heroine is probably as bad a specimen of human depravity as can be found in the records of literature, but the character has one recommendation—it is powerfully drawn, and at times dilates in that savage splendor of genius which is, at least, startling. The labor of adapting this work was undertaken by Mr. BOURCICAULT—a gentleman whose constructive ability and great knowledge of stage effect peculiarly fitted him for the task. The result certainly exceeds the most sanguine expectations even of those who are acquainted with Mr. BOURCICAULT'S remarkable ability. Instead of a clumsy, ill-digested, [illegible] atrocious play, he has produced a neat [illegible] tragedy, full of strong situations and exciting scenes. The plot may still be considered objectionable, hinging, as it does, on a great moral crime; but, inasmuch as the catastrophe is retributive and terrible, virtue is triumphant, and the predilections of the audience satisfied, as far as they are usually satisfied in tragic plays.

The heroine is a lady who indulges in illicit intercourse with a King, in spite of a newly married husband, whom she has wedded as a blind. This lady [illegible] a military brother of a horribly [illegible] of the matter [illegible] great [illegible] to assassinate her paramour. [illegible] of her guilt by the stinging reproaches of her brother, she consents to do the deed, dispatches the monarch, and finally poisons herself, [illegible] vanquished by her exertions in the [illegible] admiring [illegible]. The details of the plot heighten the general harshness of these prominent features, but they are introduced skillfully and consistently, and do not revolt as in the original play.

It will be seen that this character affords a new field for the exercise of Miss HERON'S remarkable talent. Evadne is not a hypocrite; she hides nothing, denies nothing. She is defiant and ambitious; tells her betrothed plainly that she hates him, and warns him not to cross her path; she is bold and bad to such an eminent degree that she acquires a kind of sagacious dignity which is almost noble. During the first act and a part of the second these are the traits of her character, and they were pronounced by Miss HERON with a stately vigor for which we scarcely gave her credit. After her interview with her brother—an interview in which she discovers that her defiant haughtiness cannot protect her from his scorn—she is humbled, but only to that desperate point which enables her to see how the [illegible] the wounded honor of her brother. With her mind resolutely fixed on this object, merely as a matter of family pride, she suffers all the torments of defeated ambition intensified by lustful regrets which are ultimately stifled by the poisoned goblet. In these two acts Miss HERON rises to a height of tragic force which we have seldom seen equaled. The scene with her brother, and subsequently when she picks up the dagger he has dropped, and staggers to the chamber of the sleeping King, were exhibitions of profound artistic skill and sensibility, [illegible] equaled by her superb womanly outburst in the last act—an outburst which is the only exhibition of human feeling in the rôle. In this play Miss HERON has certainly created a distinct individuality, totally unlike anything she has attempted before, and infinitely greater. We look on her Evadne as the best exposition she has yet given us of undoubted strength of genius, and innate force of conception. It is a sustained realization of extreme [illegible] throughout, yet so well proportioned that the most repulsive features of the characterization are forgotten in the violent emotions which are insensibly awakened by her fearful career.

Mrs. ALLEN has a grateful part to perform as Aspasia, and played it with excellent judgment and propriety, infusing into it moreover no small amount of emotional interest.

Mr. DAVENPORT as Amintor, although laboring under an apparent hoarseness, was very discreet and acceptable. Mr. LORAINE as Melantius exhibited some excellencies and many defects. It is this gentleman's good fortune to possess a voice of such extreme power that its slightest whisper shakes the building. When he is excited—which very often happens—he produces an effect which is anything but pleasant to the nervous susceptibilities of the audience. It is a pity that this boisterous tendency exists, for, apart from its absurdity, it mars the efforts of an actor who is in many respects valuable. The other male characters were well cast, with the exception of the King who fell into the hands of a gentleman who made royalty even more contemptible than the dramatist have here depicted it.

The tragedy was nicely put upon the stage, and achieved an unquestionable success. It will be played to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucretia Borgia" will be repeated to-night for the last time with FREZZOLINI, VESTVALI, BRIGNOLI and GASSIER in the principal parts.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the eminent tragedienne, commences an engagement at this Theatre to-night, appearing as Bianca, in MILMAN'S play of "Fazio."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commences the third and last week of his engagement here to-night, playing in the two comedies of "A Curious Case," and "Used Up."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The combined ballet and pantomimic troupes appear to-night in "La Bouquetaire" and "Bianco."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Two new and original pieces will be produced here to-night; a burlesque called the "Siam Light Guard," and a farce called "Nothing to Nurse." The comedy of "Living too Fast" is also on the bill.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Devil in Paris," and "Born to Good Luck," are the pieces announced here to-night. They are strongly cast.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Sons of Toil," "In and Out of Place," and "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," are the attractions here.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Last Days of Pompeii," the "Young Recks," and "The Vision of the Dead," will be played here.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, gives her musical entertainment here in the afternoon and evening.

POSTPONEMENT.—Miss MAY'S second concert, announced for to-morrow night, is postponed in consequence of the room (Niblo's) having been previously engaged by the Horticultural Society. It will come off next week.

EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION UPON A MOTHER.—On Friday an Inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, at No. 445 Greenwich-street upon the body of PATRICK TURNEY, a child five months old, who died under very painful circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that at an early hour on the previous morning the infant was discovered lying on the basement steps at that address, and in a state of complete insensibility. JAMES LEE who found it, discovered on the body of the little sufferer clear indications of violence. After an hour or two it died. He also found another child, of which Mrs. TURNEY was the mother, lying on the ground in the adjoining yard, and crying violently. On taking it up this second child was observed to be marked, as though it had been violently bruised. Next he found the mother of these two children lying at some distance, near a stable, and, from her manner, seemingly deranged. Further evidence showed that the poor lost wretch had only lived in the house about a week, that she was of excessively intemperate habits, and frequently suffered from delirium tremens. There was no evidence to show at whose hands the poor little things had received so severe injury. It is said that, while maddened from drink, she dropped these infants from an upper window into the yard, and that the bruises and fatal injuries are thus to be explained. The verdict of the Jury was "Death from injuries and exposure, but without evidence as to how or by whom inflicted." The drunken mother and her only surviving child were sent to the Almshouse.

THE CENTRAL PARK FUND.—It was feared that the present uncomfortable condition of the money market would render it extremely difficult for the Comptroller to find bidders for Central Park Fund Stock, at 6 per cent. And on Monday last those who feared thought they had good ground for so doing, for at 2 o'clock, when the bids were to have been opened, no bidders appeared. Since then, however, $40,000 worth have been taken, at 6 per cent., privately, on foreign account, and the Comptroller thinks he will be able to negotiate all he requires privately.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY CONCLUDED.

The Prisoner Convicted of Murder in the First Degree—A New Trial to be Applied For.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, [illegible], and others.

NINTH DAY—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24—1 P. M.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—This morning the prisoner sat beside his counsel; he evinced no excitement. During the speech of the prosecuting officer he picked to pieces the cork of a little vial that stood on the table near him and thus vented whatever of nervousness the occasion generated. His gray-headed father sat near him, and his friends and college-mates, who had testified to his good character, were scattered throughout the Court-room.

The District-Attorney, as soon as the Court was opened, arose and addressed the Jury. The question which they were to decide, he said, was, "Was Albert S. Moses murdered by James P. Donnelly?" That Moses was murdered and did not commit suicide, was evident from the character of the wound, from the testimony of those who heard his dying declarations, and from that which tended to fasten the crime of murdering him upon Donnelly. That the prisoner committed the deed was proved: First—By the fact that a motive for the deed was apparent; Donnelly had lost money at play with Moses; that money belonged to another man, and unless that money was in Donnelly's possession on the morning of the first of August, his character was ruined.

2. By the conduct of the prisoner, no innocent man would have acted as he did. This was the circumstantial evidence.

3. By the direct evidence of Moses himself as given in his dying declarations. It had been attempted to prove that Moses was not in his right mind when he made those declarations. The idea of *delirium tremens* caused by the loss of blood had originated in the imagination of Dr. Connelly. Some of the New-York doctors were so wise that some one of them would be found to make it out that a man was insane in almost any case.

Mr. Parker spoke till [illegible] o'clock, when the Court adjourned to 1 P. M. the next day, on account of a death in the family of one of the jurors.

TENTH DAY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Friday, Sept. 25—1 P. M.

The Court-room again filled to overflowing. Mr. Bradley for the defence, has just commenced to sum up. Gov. Pennington will follow on the same side in the morning, and after that the closing argument for the People will be made by Mr. Dayton.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—When the Court was opened at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the room was more crowded, if possible, than it had yet been. People from all the country around had come to Freehold to hear the closing argument and catch a glimpse of the prisoner. Donnelly looked exceedingly well. His sisters and father sat near him. At those passages in which his counsel spoke of his aged father and of his college-mates, who had come from all parts of the country to testify in his favor, Donnelly shed tears. Mr. Bradley's speech occupied four and a half hours. He dwelt at length upon the theory of the defence that Moses, the murdered man, after the fatal blow was struck by some unknown hand, swooned and lay in a state of insensibility for an indefinite time; that on reviving he rushed out of his room into the hall, and Donnelly was the first one he met; and that thus meeting him in this confused state, the idea impressed itself upon his mind that Donnelly had just inflicted the wound upon him. The conduct of the prisoner, Mr. Bradley contended, was not evidence of his guilt. He had acted as any other innocent man would have acted under similar circumstances; he was frightened at meeting a man, with his throat cut and bleeding, rushing towards him with outstretched arms. He fled down stairs, and as soon as he recovered from the natural agitation which came upon him his first impulse was to run for a doctor. He fled in a direction in which he would naturally go to seek one. Martha O'Neill, who saw him go by Mrs. Jarvis' cottage, turned to set down her milking pail, and then went after him. She saw him just getting on to the plank walk near Schenck's. He had gone that way for a physician, and when Martha O'Neill saw him he was near the barber shop, which he had just left. When he returned to the Seaview House he aided the dying man. During that morning there was excitement in that house; every one was agitated, and the prisoner no more so than the rest. Mr. Bradley made an eloquent appeal. At 5½ o'clock the Court adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26—9 A. M.

Gov. Pennington made the closing argument for the defence. He adverted to the hardship of our criminal law in this country, which requires that a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" should in every case be rendered. Where, in the Scotch law, "not proven" would be a proper verdict, here a Jury must say "not guilty." The motive which, it was alleged, had influenced Donnelly to commit the crime was a desire to save his reputation. Donnelly, it was said, was to be ruined by the loss of $65—he, who could readily procure so paltry a sum from his father,—he, to whom his employer was indebted. But he (Counsel) contended that it was only $5 that he had lost at play with Moses and he had no motive to commit the deed. Then the time at which it was charged that the deed was done was the time at which it was most improbable that the prisoner would have selected had he intended to commit the deed. He would not charge any one with the crime, but he would say that the developments were not all out. Concerning the instrument with which Counsel for the State asserted that the deed was done and which Donnelly said he had sold to Moses, that dagger was lying in the drawer in the office, where any one could get it. The learned Counsel read from the NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 17, the account of Mark H. Greenman's suicide, and how the proprietor of the house in which he killed himself, upon seeing the corpse fell dead from fright. The conduct of Donnelly would appear to be that of an innocent man when all the circumstances were considered.

Gov. Pennington argued that it was impossible that Donnelly should have escaped without blood upon his clothes, and that his changing his clothes was no evidence of guilt. With regard to Moses' dying declarations, although the Court admitted them as evidence, yet the Jury were to decide how much of credibility attached to them. In conclusion he appealed to the Jury in behalf of the prisoner, in behalf of his aged father, in behalf of his sisters and their mother, no longer living, to bring a verdict if they could in favor of his client. The prisoner and his sisters and father and friends, who were present, were in tears at the close of the address. There were many moistened eyes in the Court-room.

Hon. William L. Dayton, Attorney-General of New-Jersey, followed and closed the case for the prosecution. He arose to perform a sad duty, he said, but mournful as it was he should perform it, and he trusted the Jury would do theirs. The question to which he was to address himself resolved itself into two heads:

1. Was murder committed?
2. By whom?

Mr. Dayton examined the testimony in the case with great minuteness.

The Court adjourned shortly after 1 P. M., Mr. Dayton not having concluded his argument, to three o'clock in the afternoon.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26—3 P. M.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—So great was the crowd that the Court was delayed some time by the difficulty which the officers experienced in bringing the prisoner through the concourse of people which blocked up the passage-way in front of the doors. Mr. Dayton resumed his argument. He examined the testimony relative to Donnelly's flight after the murder. The pretence that he went for a poor German barber to doctor the dying man when he himself was a physician, was a defence which if the Jury could look into his heart they would see that the prisoner himself would scorn. His conduct after he went back to the Seaview House, having disposed of the dagger no one could tell how, was such as to fasten the deed upon him. No innocent man would have acted as he did. The circumstantial evidence was alone sufficient to convict the prisoner, but when the direct testimony derived from the dying declaration of Moses was added to it the proof was conclusive. Moses himself had been called to the witness stand from the grave; "though dead his mouth speaketh." Mr. Dayton dwelt at considerable length upon the theory of the defence by which it was claimed that the dying man had swooned away and on coming to his senses, sprang up and rushed into the hall, and seeing Donnelly, thought he must have given him the fatal blow. Two hours, it was said, he might have lain in that swoon; two hours before the commission of the deed he had not retired to bed; he was playing cards with Donnelly in the bedroom of the latter. The testimony of Jules Bertholf, whose room was next to Donnelly's, was, that he heard broken conversation like that of persons playing cards in the adjoining room, at 3½ o'clock in the morning. The murder was committed at about twenty minutes after 5. It is impossible in a limited space to do justice to Mr. Dayton's argument. It was a masterly effort. He concluded at 5 o'clock.

Judge VREDENBURGH then proceeded to charge the Jury. Four questions, he said, presented themselves in connection with the case:

1. Is Albert S. Moses dead?
2. If he is dead, did he die by violence in the place, time and manner charged in the indictment?
3. If so, was that violence inflicted by the defendant?
4. If so, what was the degree of the defendant's crime?

To the first point the Judge cited the evidence which identified the body of the deceased—that of his brother George A. Moses, Mr. Lent and others. Was this evidence sufficient to convince their minds that the individual who lay dead at the Seaview House on the 1st of August was Albert S. Moses? If it was, then the second question arose. Medical men had testified to the character of the wound. The learned Judge read from his notes their description of the wound and their opinions concerning the manner in which it was inflicted. Could Moses have committed suicide? Was it probable from the other testimony in the case that he would have done so? Did his own declarations tend to fasten the crime of self-murder upon him? If not was the wound inflicted in the place, time and manner charged in the indictment? Under the third head Judge Vredenburgh examined very thoroughly the testimony tending to fasten the crime upon the prisoner. He went over the entire ground—the motive, the flight and the subsequent conduct of the prisoner, and the dying declarations of Moses. The Jury were to consider the declarations of each and all of the witnesses, and give them whatever weight they appeared to deserve. They were to consider whether Moses' dying declarations were worthy of belief; the Court had admitted them in evidence, but it was for the Jury to decide the degree of credibility which should attach to them. They would give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt. By that he did not mean that unless everything was proved to an absolute certainty they must acquit the defendant; there was no such thing as absolute certainty in this world; but if there was a rational cause for hesitation in their minds they should acquit him. If they really believed him guilty they should convict him. They must tell the truth as it appeared to them, and leave the consequences to Providence. With these they had nothing to do. Evidence had been brought of the defendant's good character. This they should weigh. Where there was doubt in the case they should give the defendant the benefit of such evidence. In such a case the odor of a good character should stand him in stead, and incline the scales of Justice to Mercy's side. Finally, if they found that the defendant was guilty of causing the death of Moses, they were to find the degree of the murder. If there was premeditation of only a moment's duration—even if Donnelly, when he went into Moses' room, had not yet intended murder, but immediately before the perpetration of the deed premeditated it—it was murder with malice aforethought. They were to consider whether it was possible that there was any provocation. The evidence was that the deceased was asleep when the blow was given, and was awakened by the force of it. If they believed this the blow must have been struck without provocation. The Judge read the statute defining the degrees of murder. The final crisis of the case was with them. He hoped Omniscience would guide them to a righteous verdict.

The time occupied in the delivery of the charge was an hour and three quarters. It examined nearly all the evidence in the case, and dealt very little in generalities. As soon as it was concluded Mr. Bradley arose and excepted to certain parts of it, and requested the Judge to charge the Jury in regard to the points which he presented. His points were these:

1. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that, if the Jury are satisfied that Moses had no belief in a God and in a future state of rewards and punishments, they must disregard his dying declarations.

The Court charged in accordance with this request, but said that the Jury must be satisfied that such was the fact. The law would presume that he had such belief until the contrary was proved.

2. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that the fact of Moses' not restoring the money, which he said he had won at gaming, to its rightful owner, in the prospect of immediate death, is evidence of a depraved heart, and goes to show that his declarations are not entitled to belief; also, that the fact of his making no reference to a future state, but smiling in derision when spoken to on that subject, (if the Jury believe he did so,) is evidence of the like character and effect.

To this request the Court replied by charging the Jury that they should give these facts just such weight as they thought they deserved, in reference to the credit due to the statements of Moses. [The counsel for the defendant excepted to this charge.]

3. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that if they believe the evidence of Munter, with regard to the length of time that Moses had been stabbed, the evidence of the defendant's guilt is insufficient.

The Court charged that if the Jury believed that Moses was stabbed two hours before the alarm, there certainly was no proof that the defendant was there at the time; but they were to decide whether they would believe this statement in the face of all the facts in the case.

The following were Mr. Bradley's exceptions:

The defence except to the charge of the Court, in that the Court therein argued the facts of the case to the Jury against the prisoner at the bar.

To the charge of the Court, because the Court gave a partial view of the evidence against the prisoner, and omitted the circumstances in his favor.

To the charge of the Court on the subject of giving the defendant the benefit of any reasonable doubt, wherein the Court charged that if the Jury were satisfied in their own consciences that the defendant was guilty, they must find him so. If they, in their own consciences had a doubt of it, they must acquit him.

At 6½ o'clock the Jury retired to the jury-room, and the Court was adjourned until the ringing of the bell, which would give the signal that the Jury had come into Court. The candles had been lighted some time previous to this on the Judge's desk and within the bar; the rest of the court-room, crowded with human beings, was not lighted, and the gloomy appearance of the remote parts of the room added to the solemnity of the occasion. Many of the audience retired, but the greater part remained awaiting in silent expectation the action of the Jury. The prisoner who, throughout the scathing speech of the Attorney-General and the charge,—by no means favorable to him,—of the Judge, had preserved the same extraordinary calmness which has characterized him throughout, went with the Sheriff into the jail to get his tea. The Judges and counsel retired for the same purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

At five minutes past eight o'clock the Jury gave word that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was silently brought in and took his accustomed seat, his father sitting near him; the Judge, Jury and counsel took their seats, and then the bell on top of the Court-House was rung. It sounded like the toll of doom to the prisoner. Instantly the crowd of people outside—there had been a military review by the Governor of all the troops in the county, and the town was unusually full—were heard rushing up the stairs, crowding past each other, and bursting into the Court-room, all eager to hear and see. Every available spot was occupied.

It was with great difficulty that order was restored, and then the crier opened the Court. The names of the Jury were called.

Clerk—(To the prisoner)—Rise. Jurors, look upon the prisoner. Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—How say you? Do you find James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—We find him GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE on the four first counts of the indictment, and find him not guilty on the fifth count.

The jury were polled. They all affirmed the verdict.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, hearken unto your verdict as it stands recorded. You say that you find James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder in the first degree on the first four counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the last. And so say you all.

Jury—We do.

Mr. Bradley immediately on the rendition of the verdict arose and asked the Court for a reasonable time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Dayton suggested that a fortnight would be a proper period.

Judge Vredenburgh stated that the Court would meet again at this place on the second Tuesday in October; that would be a proper time to present the bill of exceptions.

The Court, after the settlement of this point adjourned.

No perceptible change was apparent on the countenance of the prisoner when the verdict was pronounced. He said before it was known that the jury had agreed that they could not help rendering a speedy judgment after the one-sided charge of the Judge. After the Court adjourned, "Go," he said to his brother-in-law, "and break this sad news to my sister before any one else, tells her of it." But it was too late; the moment the verdict was promulgated people rushed out of the Court House, crying "Wilful murder!" The family of the prisoner heard the news; it came with crushing weight upon them. The gray-haired father of Donnelly sat by his side when the verdict was pronounced. It had no visible effect upon him then, but he lies at this moment [illegible] upon his bed, permitting no one to enter his room. He has expected his son's acquittal all through the trial, and the final *dénouement* has come upon him with a terrible shock. The Jury themselves were affected; the foreman with difficulty gave utterance to the verdict, and it was only after the Judge had said "Louder," and it was repeated, that it was understood.

Thus this lengthy trial is finally brought to a close. What will be the future disposition of Donnelly it is, of course, impossible to say. A great deal of sympathy exists for him here; he is a young man of fine appearance. The evidence against him was crushing, and the opinion is general that the verdict was a righteous one. His counsel express a determination to carry the case before the Supreme Court. If they obtain a writ from the Chancellor, they will present it, with their bill of exceptions, to the Court on the second Tuesday in October, and have the record of the trial placed before the Court of last resort. They claim that their exceptions to the Judge's charge were well taken, and that it was a very unfair one towards the prisoner. The Supreme Court, General Term, meets on the *first* Tuesday in November, when, if the case is carried up, it will be argued. Unless a stay of proceedings is obtained, Donnelly will be sentenced on the *reassembling of the Court in October.*

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from August 20 to Sept. 10, 1857:

C. Mann, J. B. Dickson, J. Moneypenny, M. D., B. Williams, E. H. Gibbs, J. L. Rogers and lady, W. S. Wood, C. F. Bates, L. Karbell, G. H. Tucker, M. D.; T. M. Ingraham, M. D.; G. H. Mumford and family, J. W. Russell, J. S. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Peters, S. R. Gifford, C. S. Harton, C. W. Cherry and wife, G. A. Back, C. G. Becket, R. H. Dixey, R. W. Weyman, R. W. Andrews, H. L. Boardman, J. B. Collins, J. Barnett, Capt. B. L. Waite and lady, L. Starr, A. C. and A. H. Burr, Dr. Geo. Suckley, M. L. S. Brower, B. R. Robinson, Van Wyck Wickes, Jr., H. Phillips and lady, S. E. Shapard, T. Allcock and wife, Mrs. C. Lambert, A. P. Garcia, Dr. G. B. Hunt, E. J. Hirst, J. F. Garcia, T. Southard, W. D. Southard, J. W. Wheeler, J. Boorman, John A. Pell and family, A. LeMoyne, Jr.; A. R. Brandon and wife, T. N. Dale and family, R. W. Nathan, E. Seguin, C. Widdefield, Ed. King, W. E. Bell and wife, D. Nichat and wife, J. T. Hoffman and wife, C. E. Parsons, W. H. W. Bartan, Rev. W. A. Miller, H. J. Miller, T. B. Reynolds, C. S. Delevan, C. A. Warner, New-York. T. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Carner, Jas. Stirrat, H. J. Rogers—Maryland. Dr. Bauman, Dr. F. W. Sargent, E. Maher, Jas. Thompson, A. Rosengarten, Dr. W. H. Bruner, J. T. Boyd, B. H. Brewster and lady, H. Richards, W. Wainwright, Jr., J. M. Reed, Jr., T. H. Veterlien—Penn. E. Curtis, J. F. Mason, W. S. Bryant, F. B. Tyler, W. Allen, Dr. [illegible], J. E. [illegible], W. B. Kellogg, W. R. Davis, Mrs. C. M. Butler, L. B. C. Wood, T. Siddell, E. L. Gibson, W. Whitlock, J. F. Pollock, W. H. Holmes, W. F. Scott, [illegible]—La.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, the American Minister at his Court, a beautiful table, made from a peculiar stone or marble taken from the Siberia Mines. The entire cost of the article was seven thousand five hundred dollars. The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered a vase for Gov. Seymour, the cost of which will be five thousand five hundred dollars.

Mme. Johanssen, late *prima donna* of the German opera troupe, has taken up her permanent residence in Chicago. A series of opera performances are proposed for this city, in which Mme. Johanssen will appear.

Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, who has been some months absent in Europe, returned in the Canada. While in Paris he aided in the establishment of a Protestant Church.

Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Mass., has published a letter withdrawing his opposition from Mr. Banks since his Worcester speech.

Obituary.

Dr. Lugenbeel, long connected with the American Colonization Society, died at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday night. Dr. Lugenbeel was formerly physician to the colony in Liberia, but for some years past has been one of the home agents at Washington.

Peter Ayres, one of the original Shakers at Shaker Village, N. H., died at that place on the 14th inst., aged 97. He had been a member of the Society for seventy years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, At Wholesale. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE AUTUMN HAT. The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for winter use as when taken from the vines. E. P. TORREY, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

THE NEW-SCHOOL QUAKER.
Respectfully inscribed to the "Reformed Sect of Christian Friends in Philadelphia."
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.

Who is it calls the Quaker "slow,"
I'd like to know!
Who is it says their broad-brimmed hats
Must cover "flats,"
What "Greenie" thinks that stand-up collars
Can't "sport their dollars,"
On trotting nags, free drinks and bitters,
As well as the soap-lock shoulder-hitters!
I've got a friend who is a "friend,"
Here etched, or penned;
His hat is broad, his collar high,
But then, my eye!
Who on the Fashion Course can brag
A faster nag?
Or who hits harder when he's "worried?"
Or can "smile" so much "without feeling flurried?"
What Quakers were in the olden day,
I cannot say;
Prim, leather-clad—so runs the myth,
[illegible] Smith,
They purchase all the jauntiest styles;
And, traveling miles,
You couldn't meet a jollier fellow
Than a New-School Quaker flushed and mellow.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. For 1857-8. AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S, No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.) In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season. The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods. Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old and upward, for fine or common wear. No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BARNES & PARK Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES, at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL, 1857. WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AT COST, FOR CASH. We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock. HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock and Grygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*. Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, from the year around. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of Nathaniel [illegible], all of Brooklyn.

JONES—LOCKWOOD.—At [illegible], Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. [illegible], by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, SAMUEL [illegible] JONES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to [illegible] LOCKWOOD, of Wilton, Conn.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 27, ANN, wife of Samuel Robinson, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Jackson Lodge, No. 5, A. P. A., and the members of Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 9th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HUFF.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. LANY HUFF, widow of Alexander Huff, aged 74 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, and also of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christopher sts., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed on Tuesday morning to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

FABER.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of Alexander Faber, aged 47 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church on 127th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 26, of disease of the heart, ROBERT RAYMOND CARRINGTON, youngest son of the late John W. Carrington, aged 20 years and 3 months.

His relatives and friends and those of his brothers, John W., Zebulon E. and Daniel N. Carrington, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 27, V. R. HALL, boatswain United States Navy, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

RUDYARD.—At Green Point, on Sunday morning, Sept. 27, CHARLES HOLLER, youngest son of Charles W. and Charlotte M. Rudyard, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Java-st., near Franklin, (Green Point,) this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenport, L. I., for interment.

SPARKS.—At Peekskill, Westchester County, STEPHEN SPARKS, aged 83 years, 5 months and 20 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, at his residence, Peekskill.

St. Louis papers please copy.

DE PEYSTER.—At Tivoli, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Sept. 24, of scarlet fever, MARIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of Gen. J. Watts De Peyster and Estelle, his wife, in the 6th year of her age.

DAVIES.—At Baltimore, on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of Sol. B. Davies, and youngest daughter of Col. James Monroe, of this City.

SILVER WARE. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE. Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line. OLD SILVER WORKED OVER into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Liver. Recommended by the most eminent physicians for Consumption, &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA. Brockedons' Compressed Bicarbonate Potash. Reynolds' Gout and Rheumatic Specific. London Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

TO THE AFFLICTED. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. This potent, yet purely vegetable, purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood. Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system. Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient. In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood. In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions. In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known. The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful in two teaspoonsful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF MANUFACTURED FURS, LADIES' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' FURS, CHOICEST SELECTED FURS, SLEIGH ROBES. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, BY J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

TEAS CHEAP FOR CASH. We offer for sale, at 15 to 20 per cent. under July prices, a good assortment of Green and Black Teas, on usual time for approved paper. JAMES CASSIDY & Co., No. 126 Front-st.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 669 Broadway, At Stuyvesant Institute, will commence the regular systematic class exercise Oct. 1.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE FERRY QUESTION.—ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—BROOKLYN, Sept. 21, 1857.—MOSES S. BEACH, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned, your neighbors and fellow-citizens, believing with yourself that the residents of Brooklyn and New-York have the right to demand the lowest rates of ferriage between the two cities consistent with defraying the necessary expenses of the Ferry, and yielding a reasonable profit to the Ferry Company, and feeling assured that such is not the line of management pursued by the present Ferry Company, respectfully ask you to become the representative of these views in the next Legislative Assembly.

In making this request they do not overlook the personal inconvenience to yourself of compliance with their wishes, but throw themselves upon your avowed sentiments as to the duty of every man to perform his proper share of public service, urging, at the same time, the great importance of the ferriage question (trifling as it otherwise seems) to the masses of working men and working women who are compelled to cross and recross the river daily, as well as its evident bearing upon the general interests and prosperity of Brooklyn.

No one, Sir, better understands this whole subject than yourself, as is evidenced by your conversation and writings during the agitation of it the past year, and hence is there no one upon whom your fellow-citizens have a better right to call for assistance.

In taking this action upon themselves the undersigned feel they will be sustained by an *overwhelming majority of the citizens of Brooklyn as well as of the Electors of the Assembly District in which you reside, and which they ask you to represent.*

We are, respectfully yours, &c.,
C. Kelsey, 19 Strong-place, President of the first "Union Ferry Co."

Theodore Romeyn	100 Columbia-street.
John J. Merritt	76 Columbia-street.
L. S. Benedict	7 Middagh-street.
Chas. M. Field	128 Hicks-street.
Thos. Douglass	65 Columbia-street.
John J. Morris	111 Willow-street.
Matthew Bunker	9 Middagh-street.
N. Southwick	122 Hicks-street.
Thos. G. Rowe	55 Columbia-street.
Wm. Wright	47 Willow-street.
Rich'd F. Brown	76 Columbia-street.
J. St. John	54 Willow-street.
B. P. Jones	94 Hicks-street.
N. O. Pillsbury	20 Columbia-street.
Aaron Field	106 Hicks-street.
E. E. Bowen	45 Willow-street.

and others.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering letter of the 21st instant, asking me to become the representative, in the next Legislature, of our common views on the subject of the Ferries, was handed me to-day.

As you are by this time aware, my name has, since the date of your letter, been regularly and prominently placed in nomination before the people of the district, and that I have consented to its being so placed is all the reply you will desire from me.

In the event of my election, no effort on my part will be spared to represent the views referred to, as well as the general interests of the people of Brooklyn, and the particular interests of those who reside in the Second Assembly District, in a manner befitting their importance. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. S. BEACH.

Messrs. C. KELSEY, THEO. ROMEYN, J. J. MERRITT, and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HERBERT'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK ON THE HORSE OF AMERICA. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Now published, for delivery, FRANK FORESTER'S HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. In two quarto imperial octavo volumes, of 1,200 pages, illustrated with [illegible] steel engraved original portraits of celebrated horses, from paintings and drawings by the most distinguished artists, carefully printed on India paper; embellished with vignette title pages from original designs, by F. O. C. Darley, finely engraved on wood by the most eminent engravers, including numerous wood engravings. Bound in a superior manner from selected stock of the best materials, with new patterns of elegance and neatness in the following popular and attractive styles:

In embossed cloth and gilt, 2 vols.
In extra Philadelphia sheep, library style, marble edges and linings.
In half calf or half Turkey, marble edges and linings.
In half calf or half Turkey, gilt, black, extra or antique.
In half Turkey, gilt edges.
In full calf, marble edges and linings.
In full calf, or Turkey, extra gilt edges and silk linings.
In full Turkey antique, gilt edges.

To render justice to early subscribers, due attention will be given that they receive their copies according to the date of subscription, thus securing to them in the order of subscribing the earliest impressions of the India proof engravings, which so materially add to the value of the work. N. B.—Subscribers in remitting direct to the publishers the subscription price will receive an early copy of the work, promptly delivered, free of additional expense. State, attention should be given to the County and State. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, are the sole agents for the work in New-England, and their agents alone are authorized to receive subscriptions. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Wanted, competent and responsible agents, who will thoroughly canvass for subscribers. The prospectus containing specimens of the work and general directions will be furnished without charge.

IMMENSE RUSH FOR SMITH'S GREAT STORY, THE VEST-MAKER'S APPRENTICE; OR, VAMPYRES OF SOCIETY. A Startling Revelation of City Life. Those who were unable to get yesterday's NEW-YORK DISPATCH can now get the paper. A second edition will be ready early this morning. News agents can be supplied by calling at the office, No. 22 Beekman-street. Hereafter we shall endeavor to make such arrangements as will enable us to supply the demand up to 100,000 copies. Beyond that figure we cannot go at present, even with the aid of Hoe's Lightning Presses. Remember, that "first come, first served" is the rule. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Publisher.

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 1, TICKNOR & FIELDS WILL PUBLISH: I. CITY POEMS. BY ALEXANDER SMITH, Author of a "A Life Drama." With a fine Steel Portrait of the Author. 1 vol. 16mo. 63 cts. II. HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY. BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. 2 vols. $1 50. III. PROPRIA QUAE MARIBUS AND THE BOX TUNNEL. Two New Stories by Charles Reade. Price 25 cents.

Fine Library Editions of Old and Modern Authors, IN SUPERIOR CONDITION. J. W. BOUTON & CO., No. 87 WALKER-STREET, have just opened a portion of their large stock of Rare and Curious, New and Second-hand ENGLISH BOOKS, lately received per ships Cornelius Grinnell, [illegible] Eagle, John J. Boyd and Palestine, from London and Liverpool. They are in superior condition, being mostly choice picked copies, which cannot be duplicated, embracing works in all departments of literature: Theology, History, Biography, Mineralogy, Conchology, Works on Music, Collections of Old Songs, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, Voyages and Travels, Illuminated Manuscripts, Books of Emblems, &c., &c., &c. The prices are marked in the first volume of each work, and are now ready for inspection. N. B.—Catalogue No. 1 is now ready, and will be sent to any address. J. W. BOUTON & CO., Booksellers and Importers, No. 87 Walker-st., (a few doors east of Broadway.)

JUST PUBLISHED BY J. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Depôt, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 66 Spring-st., corner of Broadway: TWELVE AQUARELLES FOR THE PIANO, BY ROBERT GOLDBECK. These charming compositions, which were so well received last Winter at the author's musical matinées, are now published. The *Evening Post* says Mr. GOLDBECK'S "Aquarelles" are the very spirit of moonlight and clouds.

ENGLISH REPORTS, VOL. XXXVIII. ENGLISH REPORTS IN LAW AND EQUITY.—A complete collection of the cases decided by the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, the High Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts. This series has the merit of being complete, reliable, prompt, convenient and cheap. It is now universally cited in the courts, and referred to in the recent law books as standard authority. All the cases reported in England are here reprinted from the most reliable sources as soon as they reach this country. Vol. 38 just published. Price $2. By LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

TAYLOR'S NEW-YORK BANK-NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER is now considered the most correct and reliable Bank-Note Reporter published. They issue extras on the failure of a Bank, or the appearance of a new counterfeit, and send free to all their subscribers. Their terms of subscription are very reasonable, viz.: Delivered to subscribers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia, weekly, at $2 [illegible] per annum, semi-monthly at $1 [illegible] per annum, and to subscribers by mail, weekly, at $2 [illegible] per annum, and semi-monthly at $1 per annum. Two dollars inclosed to H. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 208 Broadway, New-York, will insure the regular mailing of the REPORTER every week, to the address of the subscriber, and a book of coins will be sent free.

When Banks are breaking, and several counterfeits are issued daily, the price of subscription would be saved every day.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map Store, No. 208 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE AGE, AND large business experience, desirous of leaving his present location in the interior of the State, and not dependent on a salary, would undertake the management or superintendence of a respectable business, and do [illegible] of correspondence. References, of course. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* office.

LEASE FOR SALE.—FIVE YEARS LEASE OF a coal, lumber and wood yard, in a good location in 14th-st., near 10th-av., containing 4 lots of ground with two offices, sheds and stables. Possession immediately. Apply to B. PARKHURST, No. 14 Pine-st., [illegible].

TEA STORE FOR SALE.—UNLESS BEFORE sold at private sale, will be sold at public auction, the stock, fixtures and lease, near two years unexpired, of store No. 6 Catharine-st., on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The above, or any portion thereof, may be purchased at private sale at any time before the day above named, on favorable terms. WINCHESTER BRITTON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CONFECTIONERY, with dwelling attached, in a desirable locality. Address CONFECTIONER, Times office, stating price and location.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The preliminary course of lectures will be continued each morning of next week, from 11 till 1 o'clock. Lectures will be delivered by Professors Green, Barker, Carnochan, Cox and Doremus, and by Drs. Gunnell and Budd. The course in Analytical Chemistry will commence on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The Laboratory will be open each morning from 9 till 11 o'clock, and afternoons from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

ANALYSIS OF POISONS.—DR. DOREMUS would respectfully call the attention of members of the Medical or Legal Profession, students of Medicine, Law or Pharmacy, to the course of practical instruction in Toxicological Chemistry, to commence in the New-York Medical College this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Laboratory will be open each morning and afternoon for the ensuing three weeks. The course will consist of instruction in the analysis of poisons—lectures on the poisonous gases and oral examinations.
Fee to Matriculants of the College..........$[illegible]
Fee to non-Matriculants..........$[illegible]

WAKEFIELD, ATTENTION.—THE MEMBERS of Industrial Home Association No. 2, will meet at No. 183 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Secretary and trustees in relation to the affairs of the Association. It is hoped that all the members will attend. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

FACTS.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT cures chronic rheumatism, pains of all kinds, either external or internal, colic, dysentery, cuts, &c. It is warranted to perform all that is stated, or the money will be refunded by the agent. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] in the [illegible] Address [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] in a private family [illegible] good City reference. Also, by a neat, tidy [illegible] as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse [illegible] at her last place. Apply at the American [illegible] Agency, No. [illegible] Families in want of servants of all kinds [illegible] supplied with those now waiting for situations. We have [illegible] but they are of a superior class, and we [illegible] to supply domestics of fully reliable [illegible] N. B.—Girls with over one year's good reference registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPE[illegible] trustworthy young woman, as cook [illegible] her last situation [illegible] Would not object to do housework in a [illegible] Also, a situation wanted by a nice young girl of [illegible] appearance to care a child, do light chamberwork [illegible] Would like to live with a lady [illegible] is very quick with her needle, and will take moderate wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one as cook, washer and ironer, bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and [illegible] Both have good references, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address [illegible] No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; assist in the washing. Also, a girl as seamstress or chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing, or plain and chamberwork; they will both take $7 together, or separate. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WELL EXPERIENCED IN [illegible] wishes to take gentlemen's and ladies' washing [illegible] in the neatest manner. All orders punctually attended to. A note addressed LAUNDRESS, Union-square Post-Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; also, to tend an invalid by an experienced woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in a bookstore, (in which business he has had some experience,) shipping office, or any other [illegible] that may offer. Can refer to last employer. Address W. G., this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 10 Bible House. Can give the best of references. Inquire for ANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young Protestant girl, for general house work; is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 230 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS NURSE AND SEAMstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; and first-class cook; as chambermaid and nurse; as family seamstress and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and capable of doing fine washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., one door from 2d-av., having the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE Protestant; will do chamberwork and sewing, or will make herself useful; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 93 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day. References given.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS [illegible] for two years and a half would act as re[illegible] in a good office. References unexceptionable. Address WARREN, Times office, at once.

LADIES COMING FROM THE COUNtry can be suited with the best of help, and the greatest number, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, Astor-place. Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS servants, at MORRIS CORNETT & CO.'S, No. 389 Broadway, entrance Franklin-st.; contractors, farmers, &c., at this or the branch, No. 126 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to employ good help are requested to call.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—French, German, English, Scotch and others, of a superior class, consisting of ladies' maids, traveling nurses, seamstresses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks, and plain cook, laundresses and housework girls, are to be obtained at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOMES CAN NOW BE supplied with good, civil, capable servants, daily, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 130 11th-st., corner of Broadway, where families will find an extensive and pleasant establishment to obtain proper help. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

CLEANLY, CHEERFUL, CAREFUL AND well-recommended servants can always be found at St. Mark's employment office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY IN the country, very near New-York, in a healthy and pleasant location. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply at No. 28 Chambers-st., second floor, between [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City references, may apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the [illegible]

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. [illegible] and laundress, and have City references. English or German preferred. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN fully acquainted with City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 209 6th-av., southeast corner of 14th-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, TAKEN FROM NO. 18 Worth-st., will be returned to the claimant, unless an owner is found to-day, viz.: Package of small diamonds and pearls; gold watch and two gold watch chains; three diamond rings and two diamond studs; three gold ear-rings and one garnet breast pin; black cloth coat, vest, and one piece black alpaca; one pair [illegible] and a game bag; one double and one single-barreled gun.

Owners are also wanted for a bunch of safe keys, boxes of gold watch chains and gold cord; a carpet and a set of knives and forks, silver napkin rings, forks, &c. Call at No. 88 [illegible]

O. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, concert-room or stage. Address No. 3 St. [illegible] near 5th-st.

CARD.—MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Address in care WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS.

We will offer, on Monday,
A large assortment of
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE, MALTESE, GUIPURE AND HONITON SETS AND COLLARS,
At full 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' LINEN C. HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS AND COLLARS.

200 dozen more of those Grass Linen Hdkfs. $1 50 doz.
200 dozen Linen Cambric hdkfs., fancy hems $1 50 doz.
Also, white grounds.
200 French work Embroidered sets, from $1 25 to $6
500 French work Embroidered Collars, from ...[illegible] to $3
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened several bales of Ladies' Cloths,
In all colors; also, Plain and Ribbed Beavers,
Fine Brown and Black Cloths for Ladies' Basques at 14s.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT 10S. PER YARD,

Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes,
In all colors.
Auction Goods, and sold at less than cost to import.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SIDE-BANDED SILK ROBES, AT $20.

Very elegant Robes, and very cheap.
Also, beautiful Flounced Silk Robes,
only $15.
Extra rich Flounced Robes, $20.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

OWING TO THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE TIMES,

We will offer, on Monday, Sept. 28,
Four bales 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Also, Ballardvale Flannels from 2s. 6d. upwards,
with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods
at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAY PLUSH WRAPPERS, ONLY $5,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, a job lot of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Not the Newest Style,
which will be offered at 50 per cent. less than cost.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!

A good assortment always on hand,
And orders completed at shortest notice,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS,

Some extra new styles,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES, PIQUA, VICTORIA,

And Linen Sets and Collars.
Just received, a full line of the above goods, at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS

of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Bonnet Materials, &c.,
Are offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 316 Broadway,
Cor. Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

SELLING A SACRIFICE
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
FLANNELS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK!
G. B. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF DRY GOODS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN
40 per cent. from
ORIGINAL PRICES,
AS THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City,
SAVE YOUR MONEY
Until you visit the GREAT SALE, and judge for yourselves, as we are confident it will result to your
ADVANTAGE.
The sale will continue until the whole stock shall be entirely closed out.
By order of
RECEIVER PURCHASER.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK
REDUCED!
And now offered
AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,
FOR THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!

And buy your
DRY GOODS
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWEY,
Where you will find an extensive assortment of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
SELLING AT
LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, Sept. 28,
100 pieces French Merinos,
At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.
100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS

AND
LACE CURTAINS
SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway,
G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Of these Goods
Submitted to immediate sale,
At an unheard-of
REDUCTION,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY.
The Ladies will find Great
Bargains in this
DEPARTMENT.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

PLUSH, CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS,

Also, Broché, Merino, and Plaid Wool Shawls,
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles.
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

CHEAP BLEACHED AND BROWN

SHEETINGS, American Prints, Cotton Flannels, Drillings, and Domestics of every description,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE FALL DRESS GOODS,

Paris Robes à quille, in Poplin, Silks, &c.
ALSO,
Paris De Laines and Cashmeres, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Paramattas, De Beiges, Alpacas, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SUPER FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!

1,000 pieces from Auction.
ALSO,
Rich Paris Printed Ombre and Figured Merinos.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL EXPOSITION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, at Retail,
PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
Together
WITH THOSE OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1857,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought an immense stock of ribbons at less than cost; and they can also offer a very choice assortment of embroideries, laces, &c. &c.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

WET GOODS—BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS, satinets, poplins, de laines, plaids, linens, table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Another bankrupt stock of Dry Goods will be offered this morning at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
Consisting of
5,000 Dresses Printed De Laines, 1s. yards per yard.
200 pieces De Beige, [illegible] cents.
7,000 Dresses Printed Lawns, [illegible] cents per yard.
5,000 yards Silk Stripe Ducal Plaids, 12½ cents.
700 Dresses, French Merinos, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s.
A tremendous lot of all kinds of Calicoes at 4 cents, many of them 12½-cent goods.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

Several thousand yards of Silks for dresses, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Several thousand Shawls, all kinds and qualities; must be seen to have any idea.
Ladies, I recommend you all to call early before the best bargains are gone.
Remember the name and number,
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

800 pieces new Fall Silks, desirable Styles and Colors, 2s. and 3s. less than usual price.
5 cases fine Paramattas, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
7 cases double width Wool Plaids, beautiful patterns, 2s. 6d.
3 cases every shade French Merino, 4s. to 6s.
150 pieces Ducal Plaid, 1s.—a great bargain.
2 cases elegant Fall De Laine, 1s.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, QUILTS, DE BEIGES, LINENS, DOMESTICS, &c., purchased much below their value, closing out at greatly reduced prices.
H. B. CLAFP, Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
Corner Monroe-st.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS

For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now offering goods worth every one's inspection, as the sacrifice submitted to by the importers is greater than experienced for many years.
500 black and colored flounced robes at a loss of from $6 to $10 on each robe.
BAYADERE SILKS.
276 pieces, $1 to $1 25 per yard.
60 rich brocade Bayadere.
30 Mourning Silks, at $1, worth $1 25.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

MILLER & GRANT have just received, a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. will offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF SILK ROBES,
On MONDAY, Sept. 28,
At 25 per cent. under the cost of importation.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

1,000 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,

at $5, and upwards.
Also,
A fine assortment of BLACK THREAD LACES, all widths, received per recent arrivals.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

MERINOS AND CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,

a full stock,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND COLORS,
Now Open.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE BROCELLE PLAID,

A New Article,
SUITABLE FOR WALKING-DRESSES,
Also, FRENCH POPLINS, at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

Æquum locum, æquas procelli leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

1 case all wool De laines, very fine, 31 cents.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, very fine, $1.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, superfine, $1 50.
1 case Black and White Silks, 62½ cents.
Also, some great bargains in English, Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c. Call and examine.
W. JACSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING SILKS!
MOURNING SILKS!!

$20,000 worth of Silks, consisting in part of Black Gros-grain, Otamans, Baratheas, Gros de Rhine, Taffetas. Also, some very select and recherché styles for half-mourning, designed and imported expressly for this house. Call and see them.
At W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETING.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS.—Sets, &c., from the recent auctions, at R. BROWN'S, No. 645½ Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1857.

A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1857, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the organization of the Order.

Speaking by eminent members of the Order, and good singing may be relied on, and those of the "Original Sixteen" still in connection with the Order, are expected to be present.

A GRAND GATHERING IS ANTICIPATED.

Admission by Tickets (25 cents each) to be had of the members of the Order.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY OFFICES will meet on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the bills of the several doctors employed during the investigation of the Burdell murder. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, THOMAS W. ADAMS, J. H. VALENTINE, } Committee on County Offices.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Ratification Meeting at Bleecker Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and Gen. JAMES W. NYE will address the meeting. All persons opposed to the present corrupt, [illegible] Executive of the City of New-York, are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The meeting will be entertained by Music, Fireworks, &c.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 32 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by R. G. PARDEE, Esq. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, [illegible] and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

NO. 564 BROADWAY. NO. 564.

A large and well-selected stock of Fall millinery now ready. Dressmaking in all its branches. Pattern bonnets always on hand. W. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

LADIES WHO GO SHOPPING.—THEY should remember that in these tight times one man's loss is another man's fortune; and that M. E. LICHTENSTEIN, [illegible] for thirteen years so celebrated in the City, [illegible] the cheapest place in the City, [illegible] reputation in his new place, at No. [illegible] Broadway, of undersalling all rivals whatever, has [illegible] advantage of the fact, for his customers' benefit [illegible] in an entirely new stock of goods which [illegible] on the dollar to the importer. He [illegible] on hand, and will open with, on Tuesday [illegible] assortment of ostrich tips, French flowers, [illegible] fancy bonnets velvets, as well as all kinds of [illegible] for ladies' dresses, &c., in the latest fashionable styles ever exhibited in this City. LICHTENSTEIN'S store will be closed to-morrow (Monday,) in order to [illegible] his old stock at auction, and to [illegible] just purchased. Tuesday will find his [illegible] customers, [illegible] with a world of beautiful, though reasonably-priced fabrics, fresh from [illegible] and those who favor him with a call will be delighted at the brilliant display of seasonable goods [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. F. BUCKMASTER, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York, or to SAMUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 25x56 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 80 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x56, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 29th-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,500. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—
The upper part of
House No. 630 Broadway.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Broadway and Broome sts.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 186 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 22 Green-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. railroad depot. The building is modern style of build, gas and water complete. Will be let low for the Winter to a good tenant. Inquire of H. C. JONES, lock manufacturer, near by the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWN-stone-front house, on north side West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $750, or until May 1 next, $650. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av. Twelve rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family. Rent $125 per month. Apply to E. C. READ, No. 56 East 22d-st., before 2, or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium priced brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished, to let or for sale cheap. MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE FIRST AND second floors of house No. 12 10th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. railroad and stage route; would let a small family have the use of the kitchen, or let them with or without board to single gentlemen; family private. Good references given and required.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, without children, the whole second floor, elegantly furnished, of house No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st.; also the front basement, suitable for a physician. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE (new) for sale. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 73 East 16th-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, Philadelphia brick front, in Ross-st., near Lee av., Brooklyn, eight minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 11 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 534 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. R. PRESDER.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value except to the owner, U. S. land warrant, &c., &c. Also, an acceptance dated 10th of March, 1857, for $1,032 36-100, of F. G. SWAN. All persons are hereby forbidden to receive or negotiate the same. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the papers by WM. COUCH, Greensburg, near Southport, Conn., or at No. 60 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and can trot in 3:15; very stylish, and suitable for a doctor, or a good family horse; a good match for a team. Price $250; cost $400; sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 274 West 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. W. [illegible]
(formerly [illegible])
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 28 [illegible]
[illegible]

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—[illegible] No. 7 West 14th-st., corner 5th-av., is now open with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of experienced teachers is in attendance. Pupils are received at all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or business. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages. Circulars containing full particulars [illegible] G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible]
GEO. W. CLARKE, [illegible]
[illegible]

GEORGE C. FARRAR AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, [illegible] The [illegible] counting-room. Boys between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of E. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 21 5th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence, also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 48 William-st., of E. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 836 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Dristen, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 24th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 673 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., reopened Sept. 1. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 168 3d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—SINGING CLASSES.—D. P. HORTON'S advanced singing class will reopen on Tuesday evening, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, in the pleasant Lecture Room of the R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle. Members of former classes, and all others interested, are invited to attend.
An elementary class will be formed on Thursday evening, Oct. 1.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For catalogues apply to the office of the Musical World, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO., No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
A. FOWLER,

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 2 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 16th September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 24th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 103 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 240 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 270 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 39 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 32 East 21st-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 260 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. P. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] 6th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 684 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day school No. 106 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, [illegible] may complete this day, without extra charge, for a full commercial course, at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and be practically qualified for business before Jan. 1. Complete tuition terms from $10 to $20. One $5 cash for writing and one [illegible]

A LADY, RESIDING ON THE HUDSON, [illegible] ample facility for so doing, wishes to receive into her family a few young girls to educate with her own. They will have the care of a mother, together with a thorough instruction in English, music, drawing and the languages. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 1,366, Post-Office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The Fall term of this school commences the 8th September [illegible] Pupils are received at any time and charged from the date of entrance. Terms moderate. Location pleasant, [illegible] of a mile from the depot. [illegible] E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MRS. EVANS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH [illegible] and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] [illegible] Sept. 16. Mrs. E. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institution for young Ladies, at No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

MADAME [illegible], NO. 20 BLEECKER-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 28, a beautiful assortment of Millinery for Fall and Winter wear, which she has just imported from Paris.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Half an hour from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry. E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. [illegible] SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., three doors from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 26 East 2[illegible]-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. E. E. DAVIS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 69 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. E. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 69 Madison-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 126 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 800 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 Bond-st., first house from Broadway.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, is now open. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of our first Seminaries, wishes a situation as visiting Governess in a private family, to teach children under fourteen years of age in the English branches and in the rudiments of French, Latin, and Music. Address C. E. E., Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a girl of ten years, residing a short distance from the City. The best of references will be required as to capability to instruct English, French and Music. A note addressed to E. L. L., Times office, will be attended to.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, German and English, and is experienced in teaching and education, wishes to engage in a family or school as daily or resident governess. No objection to go in the country or South. Address for two weeks, [illegible] Hoboken, or by letter, Dr. CHARLES COOPER, No. 168 Chatham-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and tutors, schools with pupils. Parents with advice gratuitously. Teachers with desirable situations. Orders from the South and West will receive special attention. Teachers of music, French, &c., wanted.
SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young ladies of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermission of exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position to which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth introduced his classes to that extraordinary graceful study, the Minuet de la Cour, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course, and its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to make such observation as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 8 West 18th-st., New-York, and No. 133 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 15th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Esmee, L'Orientale and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 12. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 206 5th-av., near 21st-st. Classes will open on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857. Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies, at 3 o'clock—for Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Evening classes for ladies exclusively, from 7 to 9 P. M. [illegible] gentlemen at 8 o'clock; also, at 9½ P. M. From the 20th P. M., is designed for the mutual improvement of both classes. All the fashionable dances taught.
N. B.—School and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. Apply as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at No. 88 and 90 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Stetle's Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 88 6th-av., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A CARD.—RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The undersigned will devote the entire commissions of his Stock Sale, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the Central America disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders from those who are charitably inclined, sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer. He awaits the response of the public.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL persons are forbidden negotiating three notes of Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., in favor of George Mitchell, dated Aug. 5, 12 and 25, for $2,000, $1,500 and $1,500, respectively, and one note of Albert H. Wright, dated August 23, 1857, in favor of the same person, for $2,000 [illegible], all at three months, as an attachment has been issued against the property of George Mitchell. For further particulars, apply to S. W. & R. B. ROOSEVELT, Attorneys at Law, No. 62 William-st.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July [illegible], 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents, and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying these additional penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
[illegible] C. HANCK, Register.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Wooster-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible] MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that [illegible] can be made daily if desired, and [illegible] publicity through my advertisements. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c. [illegible] will sell, TO-MORROW, Sept. 29, at 10½ [illegible], at their salesroom, No. 28 Nassau-st., a large and [illegible] assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, [illegible] the property of a gentleman leaving the [illegible], consisting of carpets, oil-cloth, matting, crockery, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany mirror-back and front [illegible], bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wash-[illegible], reception, rocking and other chairs, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China ware, fancy goods, &c. Also, five elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, made by our best City makers and covered in superb French [illegible] brocatel, silk plush, and hair cloth, oval mantel [illegible] and square mirrors, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE. SPECIAL SALE OF WATCHES. WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. No. [illegible] Broadway. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, At 10 o'clock precisely, A continuation of their semi-annual sale of [illegible] silver watches, being the portion not offered on Tuesday last, and comprising a great variety of every description of first-class stock, from the most celebrated English and Swiss manufacturers, being probably the best offering of [illegible] goods that can be made this season. The particular attention of all cash buyers is invited to this attractive sale.

ALSO, On the same day, A very large and desirable assortment of dry goods, to [illegible]. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TOWLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 8 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Waverley-place, the furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting of mahogany parlor suits, mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, bedsteads, beds, bedding, linen, &c. Also, [illegible] with which the sale will commence. A deposit from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$[illegible] Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Iowa City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Covington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Davidson County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] St. Louis City 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
$[illegible] Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st. Mortgage Bonds.
$[illegible] Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] shares City Bank of New-York	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of North America	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares People's Bank	$25 each.
[illegible] shares Union Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Park Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Importers and Traders' Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank	$25 each.
[illegible] shares United States Trust Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Broadway Bank	$25 each.
[illegible] shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Bank	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Grocers' Bank	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Firemen's Ins. Co.	$17 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each.
[illegible] shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each.
[illegible] shares National Ins. Co. of New-Jersey	$50 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Western Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Railroad and Trans. Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] City Bank	$50 each.
[illegible] Pacific Railroad (scrip)	$100 each.
[illegible] and Richmond Coal Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] Navigation Co.	$100 each.
[illegible] Gold Co.	$5 each.

[illegible] Scrip of 1858. [illegible] Scrip of 1856.

[illegible] day and the balance [illegible] the accrued interest on all [illegible] purchaser; no checks [illegible] securities unless certified. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale [illegible] commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited. [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD [illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible] SEVEN OCTAVE, [illegible] VELVET CARPETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible] really good furniture [illegible] parlor suites of solid rosewood [illegible] brocatel, [illegible] marble-top centre and card tables, spring Voltaire chairs, rich lace and brocade curtains, velvet and tapestry carpets, gilt-frame mirrors, several splendid landscapes, Dresden China vases and mantel ornaments, rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back, do. corner etageres. Chamber furniture in all its variety, rosewood bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, rockers, chairs, oval mirrors, shades, pillows and bolsters, &c. Dining-room—Extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, walnut tea table, sofa bed, mahogany chairs, a large variety of China and cut-glass ware, table cutlery and plated ware; also kitchen furniture. Piano-forte, one splendid rosewood pearl inlaid seven-octave piano, a perfect instrument, one rosewood library bookcase. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance. Sale without regard to weather, rain or shine. A deposit required from all purchasers. Two splendid pier glasses. One solid rosewood bookcase, cost $100.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes. Peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about [illegible] lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 13 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL E. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, and WORKS OF ART, &c.—D. E. H. will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M., all the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 248 West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av., embracing a large quantity of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room goods, of the very best quality and very little used. [illegible]: Elegant mahogany dining table, 20 feet; buffet and chairs to match, rich china dinner and tea sets, silver services, casters, forks, salvers, ivory cutlery, rich cut glassware, &c.; velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and pier tables, Sevres and other China vases, and elegant decorations, pier and oval glasses, bronze gas fixtures, oil-paintings, engravings, 7-octave rosewood piano, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding, sofas, chairs, bookcases, lounges, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement. Catalogues on morning of sale.

IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as [illegible] to be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 109 East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large stock of white granite, dipped and C. C. [illegible], cut, prest and plain glass-ware. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country buyers. Sale without reserve, for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, 29TH, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 248 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mirrors, carpets, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY.

Mortgage sale of Furniture at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—a general assortment.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (TO WHOM THEY REFER.) Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 6 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to supply the Government," passed April 13, 1856, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE, and South Royalton, wanted, this day and to-morrow, at [illegible] cents, by F. S. BEBEE, No. 2 Wall-st., room No. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—J. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed *on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 31st inst.* The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 31st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President. NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 155 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.
WM. G. LAMBERT, WM. M. BLISS, WM. C. HAGGERTY, } Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. E. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2. E. T. COMPTON, President. W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by JAMES CURRIE, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE OF THE MOST elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes ever offered for sale; grand diagonal scale, four round corners, superb carved legs elaborately inlaid, with pearl keys scolloped, by celebrated City makers, having two years' warrantee, for sale at the lowest prices in the City. The above pianos were taken in trade, and will be sold a dead bargain for cash, and will be boxed if required. Full particulars on application at the furniture packing store, No. 679 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., where they can be seen and fully examined from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $600; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 290 Bowery. Open every evening.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tauguscootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 711 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 34 William-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coal, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

[illegible] RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer *ISLAND CITY*, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. $5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,460,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM, COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 46 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 366 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 85 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The *ARAGO* will succeed the *FULTON*, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE: First-class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11½ and 12 o'clock.

The ARABIA will sail on 14th of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30.—The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,300 tons burthen, Captain W. H. TALBOT, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 4 North River, for New-Orleans, without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 4 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. She will commence receiving freight on Friday, 25th inst.

Passage, first cabin stateroom $50
Passage, steerage 25
Freight, 25 cents per cubic foot.
Apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—Semi-weekly United States Mail Line.—The elegant steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. Turner, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. The favorite steamship CAROLINA makes regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN WILL be at her berth, Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY next, to load for Norfolk and Richmond, and will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. the following SATURDAY, 3d October. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL. THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 26, 12 M.	Sunday, Sept. 27, 7 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 10½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29, 2½ P. M.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 30, 11 M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2, 6½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 2, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MEARSON, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1857. PETER ROBERTS, H. T. CROSBY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding business of the firm will be settled by C. KOWALSKI, who is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) E. B. WESLEY, C. KOWALSKI.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.
C. KOWALSKI will continue the Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 40 William-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, stating [illegible] L. H., Westport, Conn.

CENTS FOR SALE—AT TWO PER CENT. DIScount, at the New-York *Express* office, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year the system feels the necessity of taking some purifying and alterative medicine. We have no hesitation in asserting that the original and genuine Extract of Sarsaparilla prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS is the best medicine in the world for the purpose; it purifies the blood, and expels from the circulation, the stomach and bowels, all that is irritating and prejudicial to health. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible], loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all Druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community, hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the objects they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentee of the TARRANT MAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TARRANT MAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; C. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Washington, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rolling, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and *most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St.* Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 260 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 134 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICYS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 26, 1857. DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor. au31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 85 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 30 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, April 2, 1857. FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator. ap6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857. WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK, Administrator with the will annexed. je22-law6mM*

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 106 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY against MARGARET MURPHY, as executrix, &c., of PATRICK MURPHY, deceased, and in her individual capacity, [illegible] William Birdsall, administrator, [illegible] James Donahue, William J. Peck, Alfred Martin, Benjamin Parr, James Curran, [illegible] O'Neil, John [illegible] O'Rourke, Apollos R. Wetmore, [illegible] Benjamin Mills, Richard Russell, Charles H. Andrus, Lawrence Nessel, Cornelius Hooper, William [illegible] Catharine Mulligan and Michael Mulligan, her husband, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, Margaret Murphy, and Peter Murphy. To the above named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the verified complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated [illegible] 1857. ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on 20th day of August, 1857, and [illegible] the 10th day of September, 1857. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES SCHALK, & FRITH against CHARLES [illegible], WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Henry F. [illegible], Dunn, individually, and as Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John [illegible], John J. Merritt and Hannah [illegible], his wife, [illegible], William C. Roose, [illegible], Peter Milne, John Sanson, John Gaye, William J. [illegible] Barber. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July [illegible], 1857. C. J. & E. DeWITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York. The complaint in this action was filed [illegible] of the Clerk of Kings County on [illegible] August, 1857. Yours, &c., C. J. & E. DeWITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au31-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD C. BUEL, against JOHN [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, Rebecca McGee, [illegible] Adams and James McCheane, [illegible] T. Creswell, Sarah Gray, Michael [illegible], George E. Fairchild.—Summons for relief. [illegible] and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, [illegible]. BLANKE, OAKEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s14-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the [illegible] of this State, Receiver of the property [illegible] BANK, a banking institution heretofore [illegible] New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; [illegible] to establish their [illegible] and demands before him at the office of [illegible] the City of Poughkeepsie, within [illegible] the date hereof. And all persons indebted [illegible] are hereby required to render to the [illegible] office by the 19th day of October next, [illegible] debts and accounts of every nature [illegible] the said Bank, and to pay the same; and [illegible] ing in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid; and all persons having any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in full to the undersigned at said office on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18, 1857. JOHN T. [illegible], Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE [illegible] COUNTY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 22, 1857. WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. s26-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FARMERS BRANCH BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 22, 1857. WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. s26-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MAD RIVER VALLEY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857. WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. s26-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA MATTHEWS against HENRY MATTHEWS.—Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Tryon-row Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 28, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS. s28-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 22, 1857. WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. s26-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY F. ROMERTZE against ELIZABETH ROMERTZE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York at the City Hall, on the 26th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s28-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. B. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 18 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator. jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 25, 1857. GEORGE LAW, Executor. ap27-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix. mh9-law6mM*

W. B. DISBROW'S [illegible] will open on Tuesday, [illegible] School, Monday, Wednesday and [illegible] instruction to gentlemen. [illegible] day evenings for ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] with a band of music to enliven the [illegible].

MORE SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the Brig Nancy—Seven Lives Lost.

Two Brothers Rescued and brought to New-York—Their Thrilling Narrative.

The Last Seen of the El Dorado—Her Course Reviewed by Central America Survivors.

The ship Eliza, Capt. Charles Johnson, arrived at this port on Saturday, in thirty-one days from Liverpool, bringing thirty-one passengers, and two persons, Charles G. White and Thomas White, his brother, who had been taken from the wreck of the brig Nancy of Halifax on the 19th inst., the Captain and six of his crew having perished. From Mr. White we learn the following particulars of the disaster, with the names of the lost so far as they were known to him.

The brig Nancy belonged to John Strachan, of Halifax. She was a square-rigged brig, of about 112 tons burden, and was engaged in the Halifax and West India trade. She was in command of Captain John Grant, of Halifax, and had a crew of nine persons, viz.: Wm. G. White, mate, (the narrator); Thomas White, his brother; George Tyler, steward; a [illegible], an Englishman, and an English boy called John. They were all young men. The Captain and [illegible] were married and had families in Halifax. [illegible] had a cargo of dry fish and lumber, and [illegible] Sunday Sept. 13, bound to St. John's, [illegible].

We experienced very favorable weather until the 13th, the wind being easterly. On the 13th the wind [illegible] the S. W. and commenced to blow, when we took in our light sails, the vessel heading S. S. E. On the 14th, about 5 o'clock P. M., the gale increased, and we double-reefed and close-reefed the topsails. At 8 o'clock we handed all the sails, excepting the main trysail and foretopmast staysail, under which we hove the vessel to. At midnight the gale had increased, with violent squalls from the S. W., the vessel laboring heavily and showing symptoms of capsizing. [illegible] one o'clock A. M. Capt. Grant came on deck, and I told him we would have to cut away the [illegible] and topgallant back-stays and let those spars go, as it was evident the brig would not stand up; the [illegible] was then about three streaks upon the deck, she laying over on her side, but she did not leak. Capt. Grant made no reply, and I was doubtful if he heard what I said, as he went below without giving any order. It was blowing a hurricane, and the howling of the [illegible] through the rigging was appalling. I hauled down the trysail and topmast staysail, intending to put a tarpaulin in the main rigging, but before we had got the sails stowed a sea tripped her and she went over suddenly. She did not fall off, but was apparently tripped, and capsized so quick we had no time to call the captain or crew from below. [illegible] and brother Thomas with two others, James [illegible], were on deck at the time. We contrived to crawl along upon the weather side to the main rigging, where we held on, standing on the bulwarks; the boy John soon came up from the forecastle, and joined us; no one else got out of the cabin or forecastle, and must have been drowned in their berths, or in their efforts to get out, as the brig filled immediately, the water rushing into the forecastle and cabin doors. The hatches were well secured and battened down. We had been in this position only ten minutes, the sea breaking over us all the time, when Charles, the Prussian, was struck by a sea, and missing his hold, fell backward over the vessel's side; he cried out as he fell, "Heave me a rope's end," which we did immediately, but a sea carried him out of reach, and we neither heard or saw him afterward. We held on there for an hour, when the bulwarks were washed away, and we crawled along the weather shrouds, which now lay on a level with the sea, towards the top. Here we soon contrived to fasten our feet in the futtock shrouds, and held on to the rim at the top. It was so dark we could not distinguish each other's faces, though crowded close together, and the driving rain and spray almost blinded us when we looked to windward, but the vessel kept off the heavy break of the sea, and we held on for a time without difficulty. We felt no [illegible], or other unpleasant sensation, and only thought of how we could save our lives. For myself, I expected nothing but sudden death. Jimmy said, "We are all lost—we shall be drowned," and I thought so too, but tried to encourage my companions, and urged them to hold on. We offered up our prayers together for deliverance, for we felt that no human power could save us. In half an hour more the mainmast went by the board, and we all fell into the sea and separated. In another moment I saw the foremast head, the vessel having partially righted, and as the broken spars swung that way I succeeded in getting hold of it, where I held on until daylight, the sea breaking over me with great force, and sometimes almost wrenching me from my hold of the [illegible]. I now supposed all lost but myself, for as daylight appeared I looked all round, but saw no one. A feeling of great loneliness now almost overcame me, and I said to myself they are all gone, and my turn will soon come to follow them: thoughts of home and dear friends pressed heavily on my heart, and all the deeds of my life passed in rapid review before my mind. I saw six or eight large sharks swimming about at my feet. I was almost within their reach; they had fed upon my shipmates, and I thought they would soon devour me also.

[illegible] I took another survey and discovered my brother floating about thirty feet from me among the broken spars. I knew him by his jacket, and thought he was drowned, but I called to him [illegible], when he lifted up his head, and seemed to recognize my voice. I told him to keep up good courage, that we might yet be saved, and urged him to swim to where I was, which by the aid of the floating spars he succeeded in doing. I got hold of him and drew him to me. We then made ourselves fast with some of the running rigging, fearing that we should get weak and fall. My brother was nearly drowned when I discovered him. The gale had abated, and the brig was now standing straight up, but her house and all her upper works were washed away, she was water-logged, and the sea broke heavily over her submerged hull.

Wednesday and Wednesday night we continued clinging to the naked shrouds. No friendly sail appeared on the horizon which we scanned in all directions until our eyes grew weary, and heart and hope nearly failed. A heavy sea was running, and the surging of the vessel's mast was such that it required all our remaining strength to hold on. On Thursday it was more moderate, and I went down on deck, and descended into the cabin in hope of securing some bottles of porter to quench my thirst, but could not find them. The water was over my head, and everything had been washed out of the cabin. I returned into the rigging and took my place once more by the side of my brother, weak and disheartened.

During Thursday night we suffered very much, our feet and legs being cramped and painful. We felt no hunger, but we were devoured by a burning thirst. On Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, the wind began to freshen, and a heavy sea swept over the vessel. At daylight we descried a sail to leeward, which proved to be a bark, but she was five miles off and standing to the eastward. We could just make out her spars. Our hopes were excited for a moment, but were again destroyed, as she kept on her course without noticing us. We had now been four days without food or water, and our strength was fast yielding. A feeling of deep discouragement came over us, and but for the fact that we were secured by ropes we should both probably have fallen from exhaustion.

About 11 o'clock we made out another sail to windward—it was a large ship, standing to the westward, and we soon saw by the course she was steering she would pass close to us; our hopes of rescue now rose again, and we strained our eyes to watch every movement, fearful that she might tack before she saw us, but she came rapidly along carrying reefed topsails, and in about an hour from the time we first saw her she bore away for us. As she came abreast her courses were suddenly hauled up, men sprang up the rigging and handed her upper topsails, and others hauled down and stowed the jib. She stood past us to windward, and then wore ship, coming close under our lee; presently we saw a boat shoot out from under her bows and pull towards us. It was manned by six men, with one steering. They came within a boat's length of the brig, but were obliged to observe great caution, as the sea was running very heavy, and to have been thrown upon the wreck would have been fatal to the boat and all on board of her. A small line was thrown to me by the mate, which I tied around my brother, as directed, and, springing into the sea, he was soon taken into the boat. I then tied the same line around my own body, and also jumped overboard, as directed by the man in charge of the boat. In another instant I found myself in the boat. A very rough sea was running at the time, and great risk was encountered in the attempt to take us off.

Capt. Johnson received us on board his ship and treated us with the utmost kindness, furnishing us with dry clothing and food, and making our situation as comfortable as possible. We have no words in which to express our sense of gratitude to Capt. Johnson and his officers and crew for our rescue from death, and for the humane treatment we received on board the Eliza until we reached this port."

The boat which took off Mr. White and his brother, was manned by Wm. Davis, mate; Thomas Bell, boatswain; Edward Faulkes, William Fieldings, Chesley, a Swede, and English Harry.

Mr. White will place himself and his brother in charge of the British Consul, who will, no doubt, provide for them and send them to Halifax.

The Survivors of the Central America on the Course of Capt. Stone and the Eldorado.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have refrained as much as possible from appearing in print concerning the loss of the *Central America*, since the whole subject is to undergo a judicial investigation, but we cannot refrain from stating truth, as it appears to us, in regard to the statement of Capt. Stone of the schooner *Eldorado*. Capt. Stone was down under the lee of the steamer, distant about fifty yards just as it was growing dark. Capt. Herndon hailed him from the quarter deck, told him that we were in a sinking condition, which he could easily see from the ships being so low in the water, the wheel guards being considerably under; and that he wanted him to lay by us. Capt. Stone answered that he would lay by us till morning, and requested Captain Herndon to set his lights. The schooner was under balance reef mainsail, storm foresail, reef jib. After hailing us, he stood along under our lee, and ranged out ahead of us, apparently running off, not close-hauled. At the time of the ship's sinking he was still on the starboard (the same) tack, distant some three miles.

At the same time the brig *Marine* was distant some miles on our lee beam, and was carrying sail to beat up to us, although in a disabled condition. Captain Stone acknowledges he saw the rockets and the ship when she sunk. Had he shook out his reefs and made all sail, which he could easily do, there being little wind, he could probably have rescued many of those lost from their watery grave.

A number of us survivors saw his lights and him after we were in the water. They, however, shortly after disappeared. Capt. Stone, as a nautical man, must certainly have known that keeping his vessel under short sail and wearing ship every two hours, he was losing ground and driving to leeward four times faster than people who were floating in the ocean. And so it proved, for by daylight next morning he was some eight miles to leeward of the floating pieces of wreck and the spot where the Norwegian rescued his passengers. He also says that he stood directly over the spot where the steamer sunk; had he done so, many hopes would have been realized, as he was anxiously expected.

H. H. CHILDS, 20 East Thirty-second-street.
T. W. BADGER, 20 East Thirty-second-street.
S. J. EATON, Metropolitan Hotel.
D. O. HARVEY, Metropolitan Hotel.

Where the Central America Sunk.

According to the statement of Mr. Frazer, the second officer, the steamer was in latitude 31° 45', longitude 78° 15' at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, with the gale blowing from N. N. E. Capt. Stone, of the schooner *Eldorado*, reports his position on the 12th, at 6½ P. M., when he spoke the sinking steamer, as in latitude 31° 25, longitude 77° 10', wind N. W. If Capt. Stone's position is correctly given, at the time he passed the steamer, and the position as stated by Mr. Frazer on the previous day is also correct, she was carried by the force of the gale against the set of the gulf stream, (which at this point is 3 miles per hour,) twenty miles to the southward, and also about 60 miles eastward, making a course E. by South ¾ S. 60 miles. As it would be impossible for a vessel to drift in an easterly direction against a northeast gale, Captain Stone must have been mistaken in his longitude. Assuming that the second officer's report is correct, and that their position was not materially changed at the time she went down, the nearest land was Cape Roman, nearly west, 95 miles distant, and they were *in six hundred fathoms of water.*

According to Mr. Frazer's account, Cape Roman, S. C., bore Northwest three-quarters West 90 miles distant, and Cape Fear N. half E., distant 127 miles, (on the 11th at 8 A. M.) When she was spoken by Capt. Stone on the next day, at 6½ P. M., she had drifted by the change of the wind so that Cape Roman bore Northwest half West 151 miles, and Cape Fear North by West half West 150 miles, or to the eastern edge of the Gulf.

In sinking, however, the wreck would be swept by the current several miles in a northeast direction. With this view the chances are certainly very remote that her hull will ever be discovered, or that any known method of reaching submerged vessels will succeed in recovering her treasure.

Some of the Insurance Companies consider the chances so doubtful as to the discovery of the wreck, or recovery of the lost treasure, they will sell any claims to salvage upon it very low. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company would sell its claim at a low figure.

☞ At the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church last evening, after the pastor, Dr. Asa D. Smith, had alluded to the late disaster, he called upon Mr. H. H. Childs, one of the survivors of the Central America, to make some remarks. Mr. Childs, who is a member of this church, briefly told his story—the details of which our readers have already had. One incident, however, we have not before heard. He said that while he was floating on his plank that awful night, and when he thought he was out of sight of any, he heard distinctly recited by another person, who evidently like him thought himself alone, the Lord's Prayer. The incident was touchingly told, and its recital thrilled the audience.

At several of the churches the disaster furnished the theme of discourse.

The Brig Starlight at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Arrived to-day, brig *Starlight*, from Jacmel, bound to New-York. She has lost both her masts, and is leaking badly. On the 21st instant she spoke the brig *McNear*, of Belfast, Me., dismasted.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Beware of Impostors!—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *water-mark*—the words "*Holloway, New-York and London*," —in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Sons of Toil.—A new Local Drama by Mr. J. T. Poole, under this title, is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night. Report speaks highly of it, and no doubt it will have a long run. Mr. H. F. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. A. A. Nichols, and all the company appear. This Drama is dedicated to the mechanics and the laboring classes, and will of course be largely patronized by that class. The Pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the Comedy of "In and Out of Place," make up a fine entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 50c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

To Remove Eruptions, Freckles, &c.—Make a few applications of "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. Fontaine & Co., No. 203 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 370 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sleep with one Eye Open.—House No. 137 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon, while the family were taking a nap. The burglars took silver-ware from the basement, jewelry from another floor, and attempted to rob the servant girls' room, on opening the door of which, however, they were discovered by an occupant, who, instead of giving the alarm and arresting the intruders on the spot, proceeded to the First Precinct Station-house, and obtained the assistance of Officers Stonehoff and Sellibay, who visited the house, but the burglars, tired waiting for them, had left meanwhile. They escaped through the back yard.

Unwholesome Meat.—Michael Cassiday, residing in Baltic-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct, last Saturday, charged with butchering a diseased cow with the intention of cutting up and selling the same in sirloins, rounds, joints, &c. It seems that the cow, when nearly dead, was turned out of a milk factory upon the "commons" to die a natural death. Michael saw the animal hobbling about and managed to get her home. A police officer located in the vicinity saw the cow when turned loose, and, missing her, surmised that some dealer in second articles had picked her up for speculation. On searching he found Cassiday in the act of skinning her. He was committed to answer.

Railroad Accident.—Two men, named Edward Dunn and James Courtney, were seriously injured on the Long Island Railroad track, on Atlantic-street, between Washington and Clinton avenues, on Friday night. They were lying on the track when the 12 o'clock freight train came in. Dunn had one of his feet crushed and one of his legs twisted, and Courtney had both of his feet crushed.

☞ A woman, recovered $150 in the Brooklyn City Court, on Friday last, as damages, from a man for spitting in her face.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The Fall exhibition of this Society closed on Friday evening. It was held, as usual, in the Athenæum and was better attended than on any previous occasion. The display, on the whole, fully equaled any of the preceding exhibitions, and the finances of the Society, though always in a fair condition, were greatly improved by a large increase of members.

The exhibition was chiefly noticeable for the fine display of fruits, which were there in great variety. The display of flowers was not large but choice—embracing many rare specimens.

Assembly Nomination.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District, embracing the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the five county towns of Kings County, held their Convention on Friday evening, and nominated for Assembly, John I. Voorhees, of Flatlands. Mr. V. represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for a number of years.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Flagman Killed by the Cars.—A man named Thomas Connelly, employed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company as flagman, was run over by the cars at the Warren street crossing, about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. The train was backing toward the Depot, and he was standing upon the track talking with another man, and did not observe approaching cars. Both his legs were cut off above the knees and his left arm badly smashed. Connelly was a native of Ireland, about fifty years old, and had been in the employ of the company for twenty-two years. An inquest was held upon the body Saturday evening, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 26.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s.	90	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	65
1,000 N. Car. State 6s.	90	550 do	65
9,000 Missouri State 6s.	70	900 Erie Railroad	15½
24,000 do	69¾	150 do	15½
5,000 Virginia 6s	81	185 do	15¼
9,000 Mich. State 6s	85	50 do b10	15½
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	85	50 do b10	15½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	74	174 do	15
2,000 E R. 3d m. bs. 1883	60	350 do s3	15
2,000 E R. Covt. bs. 1871	30	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19½
1,000 do	29	100 do	18
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bonds	83½	150 do	18¾
1,500 do	83	10 Reading Railroad	38
6,000 do	82	100 do	37½
1,000 Ter. H.&Alt.2d m	20	200 do	37½
10 Bk of New-York	104	400 do	37¾
27 Bank of America	101	700 do	37
50 do	100	100 do s30	36¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	88	200 do	36¾
20 Ocean Bank	75	239 do	36¾
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	86	50 Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	54
10 Bk. of N. America	92	15 do	53¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	90	25 do	50
20 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	100	359 Ill. Cen. R. R.	88
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	95	50 do s30	87½
50 Canton Company	15½	250 do b30	88¾
100 do b3	15½	100 do	87
18 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	108	100 do	87¾
125 Cumb. Coal Co.	8½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	11
100 do b10	8½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
100 do	8	200 do	32¾
100 do b10	7½	250 Chi. & R. I. RR	64½
150 do	7	100 do b3	64¾
100 do	6½	10 do	65
450 do	6¾	10 do	66
125 do	7	100 Mil. & Miss. RR	30¼
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	68	50 do	29
100 Penn. Coal Co.	67	100 do	29
300 do	65	50 do	28¼
50 do	65	175 La C. & Mil. RR	7¼
50 do	65¾	20 do	7
10 Panama Railroad	78	110 do	7¼
50 do	78	10 Ga. & Chi. RR	63
8 Mil. & [illegible] pref.	38	20 do	65½
10 Cin. Col. & Cin. R.R.	70		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75½	100 Reading Railroad	37½
50 N. Y. Central RR	65	30 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	66
74 Mich. Central RR	50	100 Mil. & Miss. RR	25
50 Cleve. & Pitts. RR	10	100 Ill. Central RR	87
25 Gal. & Chic. RR	65½		

Monday, Sept. 28—A. M.

The exciting money news from Philadelphia on Friday last, was followed by a general suspension of specie payments in that city on Saturday; general for all practical uses, although two or three of the old banks were reluctant to withhold *specie on their circulating notes*. The result was not unexpected after the events of Friday. On *that day a million and a half in gold was drawn* by the run of note-holders and depositors. Ten Baltimore banks unanimously followed their example on Saturday morning. So did the banks of Washington City, and private advices were said to be in town to the effect that the Virginia banks had also followed. The banks of Wheeling certainly did. The country banks of Pennsylvania and Maryland as a matter of course had to fall in with the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The expectation in this City through the early part of the day was that similar news would come from Boston and the New-England Banks generally, but at 2 o'clock assurances were sent from the Suffolk redemption in Boston that no difficulty would occur if New-York held on. *Of this* no doubt was felt or expressed *here*, and the reasons for this confidence are reflected in the following figures:

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS—PUBLIC LIABILITIES.

To depositors on demand		$57,851 233
Bank-note circulation		8,073 501
Together		$65,925 733
In gold on hand	$13,556 186	
State Stocks at Albany	5,514 338	
Together equal to 29 cents on $, or		$19,070 524
Leaving to collect 71 cents on $, or		$46,855 209
Due from borrowers		108,744 421
Resulting surplus		$61,889 212

The above position will answer in some measure the telegraphic and other inquiries made from Philadelphia and Boston on Saturday as to the probable course of the New-York City banks. They take the suspension in the South quietly, or without excitement, and hope for better tidings from the East, though not without preparation for the worst. Acting as one body through the Clearing House, their combined position is every morning known to be equal to the emergency of sustaining the Specie basis, if only half their *borrowers*, all of whose obligations mature on an average in forty-five days, are. No stronger position than the above need be required in the present state and prospects of the Foreign Exchanges, and with nearly the whole country indebted to New-York. The value of their capital shares is not to be considered at the moment. This, like other stock values now so greatly, if not unnecessarily depreciated, must remain in abeyance until the financial storm blows over. But will the circulation or deposits be materially drawn down from the present point? The circulation of City Bank notes is in high favor, because of the distrust in a large portion of the out-of-town currency. The tendency will rather be to enlarge the volume of both the City and New-York State circulation, because of its known security. The deposits can only be reduced, while we remain a creditor City, from two causes—in further liquidation of debt to the banks themselves, and from local distrust in their safe keeping. The latter has no present manifest existence. There is every reason why it should not show itself, while the policy, as well as public duty, of sustaining the Specie basis in all transactions at this point is universally conceded, and the banks, as a consolidated whole, prove through the Clearing-House every day their ability to act up to this determination. The tendency of suspension all around us, assuming that New-England may yield to a necessity of the kind, will be to send gold from every quarter to this City, and to render New-York credits and New-York funds synonymous with gold all over the Union. The further tendency ought to be, as in Baltimore yesterday, to mitigate the extreme mercantile pressure and the value of money in the neighboring markets; thus relieving New-York at once of the strain for out of town discounts, which, more than any other cause, has increased the cost and difficulty of negotiating paper for the past week or ten days. Money at Baltimore fell from 30 ℘ cent. per annum on Friday to 12 ℘ cent. on Saturday, as soon as the general and harmonious suspension of the banks in that city was made public. And the leading stock, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, advanced 10 ℘ cent. or $5 the share. In Philadelphia the action of the banks was neither prompt nor in harmony one with the other. They first broke down their merchants; then the old Bank of Pennsylvania; then lost a million and a half in gold on Friday, and finally on Saturday undertook to make the suspension partial, each bank apparently acting upon its own impulse as to the nature and degree of the stoppage of specie payments, and some of them striking out at once for immediate resumption after reducing the aggregate of gold in all the banks to a single million of dollars. The consequence may be that several days will ensue before the market feels the relief in the same direction as Baltimore. However, the action of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, on Saturday, reported by telegraph, would indicate that the suspension is already recognized as general. The leading stock, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, accordingly advanced 10 ℘ cent. on the previous specie value, closing 42 ℘ cent., corresponding to 36 ℘ cent. here. The Boston banks stood firm on Saturday, and on being advised that New-York was unmoved by the Pennsylvania suspension, the conclusion late in the afternoon seemed to be that the New-England circulation would be sustained on the specie basis. Accompanying this information, is the assurance of increased specie strength in Boston, where this entire circulation concentrates and is made par through the Suffolk Bank redemption. This would hold out the hope here that if not already relieved of the anxiety which the crisis of last week produced, our Eastern neighbors soon will be, and that without suspension. Even if the latter should take place in a day or two, relief would come to this class of borrowers in another form, without leaning upon and aggravating the cost of negotiating paper in this market. It has been suggested that upon the receipt of the California shipment by the *Star of the West*, due here in a few days, a credit of a million of dollars, if needful, might be extended to Boston. But the state of things on Saturday among many of our leading mercantile firms, two of whom, Messrs. Garner & Co., of Pine-street, largely in the Domestic Goods line, both as commission men and manufacturers, and Messrs. S. H. & C. W. Foster, Auctioneers, had to go by the board, would forbid such relief, in justice to our own suffering community. Private fortunes and active mercantile capital have been sadly struck down and reduced, for the moment, by the immense and sudden fall in railway and other stock values. The sympathy of these with the banking movement, as we have repeatedly argued, is strong and almost universal. The stoppage of payment, a few days since, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, brought before the public the high and leading character of the merchants in this City who have pledged their means and lent their credit and energies to build up the interest in question. The embarrassment of this and some other large concerns of New-York ownership, and the depreciation in all railway values, render the duty of the banks to their heavy dealers an exceedingly delicate one.

With the exception of the regular transactions through bank, money affairs were well nigh brought to a complete stand in Wall-street on Saturday. We have seldom known a more disagreeable day, or one harder upon outside business, and the holders of mercantile paper and out of town funds. The bank-note and domestic exchange brokers declined to name a rate on Philadelphia and Baltimore. They bought all country bank-notes sparingly and with extreme caution, and but for the redemption of State and New-England and East Jersey bank-notes through the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, we should have had all the excitement of a currency panic. In regard *to the exchange on Philadelphia, Baltimore*, and other non-specie paying points, a few days will, no doubt, suffice to establish some reliable range of quotation, though the capital now employed in this line of business in the Street is not widely distributed, nor eager at present to run the ordinary risks and fluctuations which the new state of things will inevitably create. *Ten per cent.* discount was spoken of as the probable difference between Philadelphia and New-York. The Banks here have made a general order in regard to collections on these points, the form of which is substantially like the following from the Mechanics' Bank:

Mechanics' Bank, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1857.

Circular.—In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks, notice is hereby given that all collections for account of the dealers with this Bank, maturing out of the City of New-York, will at the option of the dealer (immediately expressed) be either recalled, or if paid, be subject to drafts of this Bank, payable in *funds current* at the point of said payment.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

The Discount Brokers did but little. There was not much done in the way of demand loans, and less in Foreign bills after the sailing of the *Baltic*. The terms on London range from 105 to 107 ℘ cent. The Stock Market was much depressed at the early Board of Brokers, and worse in the afternoon. The sacrifices on the sales made extended over nearly the whole list, including some very low bargains in Virginia, Ohio and Missouri State six ℘ cents.; Virginia's 81½; Ohio's, of 1860, at 85, and Missouri's, late in the afternoon, 64 ℘ cent. The additional fall in Bank Shares was from 2@3 ℘ cent., and the Railways closed as follows compared with Saturday of the previous week:

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Sep.19.	Sep.26.		Sep.19.	Sep.26.
N.Y. Central	68	@65	Pittsburg	16	@10
Erie	17½	@14½	La Crosse	13½	@ 7
Reading	43½	@36¾	Panama	81	@78
Michigan South	19	@18	Milwaukee	30½	@26
Michigan Cen.	56	@50	Penn. Coal	71	@65½
Illinois Central	90½	@87	Delaware	106½	@103
Rock Island	71	@66	Toledo	35½	@32½
Galena	71	@65½			

The general market left off heavy, although the business at the Second Board was not large at the very reduced rates. There appeared to be a feeling on the Street that some heavy and important failures were pending among the merchants, and such turned out to be the fact after 4 o'clock. The liabilities of Messrs. Garner & Co. are said to count over a million of dollars, but the wealth of the house in goods in store and in cotton mills, property at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, is greatly beyond their indebtedness. The liabilities of the Dry Goods Auction house of Messrs. S. H. & C. W. Foster, in Broadway, were not made public. Both firms went to protest, for the first time, on Saturday afternoon. Some less important failures were also announced.

The Foreign Trade at this port the present week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,596,747, against $2,968,871 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,170,145 against $1,022,157 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $10,831, against $600,000 the same week in September, 1856. The increase of Specie was $125,000 from Havana and $35,000 from Europe, and the Sub-Treasury lost to the City Banks in the net disbursements of the week for Government account over the Customs receipts. The balance is now down to $6,177,365, against $10,280,834 at the close of the previous week. The banks sent to Philadelphia, Hartford, Providence and Boston from $500,000 to $700,000; so that we do not look for any material change in the average to be made up to-day from the statement of last week, when the line of Specie stood $13,556,186.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year, 1857, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, amounted to

1 to Aug. 31, amounted to	$170,851,000
Add four weeks in September	15,986,933
Total to date	$185,837,933
Same period in 1856	170,963,471
Increase to date	$14,874,462

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York

for the eight months	$49,160,000
Add four weeks in September	4,274,306
Total to date	$53,434,306
Same period in 1856	58,165,912
Decrease to date in 1857	$4,730,616

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from New-York for the eight months	$32,498,000
Add four weeks in September	587,966
Total to date	$33,085,966
Same period in 1856	27,486,370
Increase to date in 1857	$5,599,596

We are favored this morning with an interesting letter of Saturday's date from Philadelphia, detailing at length, and with graphic ability, the state of things in that city, financially. The letter will be found in another place. It will be noticed that much solicitude is felt by certain parties that New-York should follow the example of Philadelphia in this emergency. Our correspondent affords the best reasons why they should *not* be gratified, and we call attention to his remarks as to the course of the two millions of Gold drawn from the Philadelphia banks last week: It is to New-York it will find its way, and such will be the inevitable tendency of Gold from every quarter of the country, while our Banks maintain their present position. That they will maintain, it admits of only one doubt—their ability to relax the screw upon the merchants through the present week and first week of October. That they have the disposition to do so we have no question. That a private and cordial conference among the Bank Presidents will bring about the means of relief, *we have reason to hope*. A few such days as Saturday may render relief unavailing to a score or two of our oldest firms. The Bank Presidents are aware of the danger, *and probably conferred on the subject* after the close of business on Saturday: it may be on Sunday as a duty of necessity and mercy.

New-Orleans Banks.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 19.

Money was very tight to-day. Some paper was passed at 1½@2 ℘ cent., but not much. On collaterals it is difficult to obtain any accommodation, although very sharp terms were offered. Those who have money prefer to keep it, waiting the turn of events.

The bank statement for the week is rather favorable, showing both an increase in specie and deposits. The addition to short loans arises from long paper coming within the active movement. The exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$486,899
Increase in Specie	118,669
Decrease in Circulation	72,190
Increase in Deposits	274,321
Increase in Exchange	134,760
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks	115,253
Increase in Deposits proper	159,068

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 25, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$[illegible]	Copper Ore	$3,000
Wool	[illegible]	Hides	36,246
Fish and Oil	44,131	Saltpetre	20,973
Iron	28,900	Other Articles	207,[illegible]
Hemp, and manuf. of	[illegible]		
Sugar	51,[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]

The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was $[illegible]

Increase in 1857 $[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

Flour favors buyers. Sales 3,000 bbls. Indiana. Wheat lower. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for Chicago Spring, and $1 for Red Ohio. Corn heavy and dull—no sales. Prices nominally 60c.@62c. Oats lower. Sales 16,000 bushels, at 34c.@35c. Whisky lower. Sales 250 bbls., at 21½c. Freights dull—8c. for Corn to Albany. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—29,000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Flour unchanged. *Wheat* held above the views of buyers. Sales 2,000 bushels. White Indiana at $1 15. Corn quiet. *Freights by Canal to New-York:* Flour 34c. and Wheat 10c. *Lake Imports to-day:* 58,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports:* 1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat closed 2c. lower and with a declining tendency. Corn quiet. Oats steady. *Shipments to Buffalo:* 700 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego:* no Flour or Wheat; 44,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day:* 2,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,500 bales. Operations were checked by the difficulty of negotiating exchange, and prices are stiffer though not quotably higher. Flour $6. Mixed Corn 62½c. Exchange dull and lower. On London 5½ ℘ cent. premium; on New-York ½@1 ℘ cent. premium.

Providence, Sept. 26.

Wool—The *Journal* reports that the want of confidence induces holders to decline sales. The market is without change. Sales of the week 45,100 lbs. Printing Cloths—There have been no transactions this week. Cotton is without change in price, and has little or no sale.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—F. Richards and lady, Miss Edgerton, Miss Sebring, J. C. Hanahan, Mrs. Randolph and son, W. S. Caldwell, J. Hopkinson and son, C. Pienge and lady, J. W. Bruning, A. Leavens, A. G. Robertson and lady, Mrs. Shuckman and servant, Mrs. R. A. McElheran, Wm. Garrabrant, Miss Richards, John Hurkamp and lady, Miss Hurkamp, Miss Sebring, W. C. Bailey, F. Johanning, Mrs. Partington, Mrs. H. Wetzel, Miss C. Wetzel, J. S. Maloney, J. G. Willis, Miss H. Hill, F. H. Keenan, Miss Lalane, P. B. Lalane and lady, John Haberson, A. P. Byers, Miss Byrnes, Master Byrnes, Mrs. Broadhurst and infant, F. W. Serding, Wm. McGrory, R. P. Bishop and lady, Miss White, Miss C. L. Gamble, J. D. Johnson, W. P. Wescott, Dr. Kenifeck, Robert Douglass, F. Beldenweng, M. D. Platt, Geo. Evans, Wm. Fields, Mr. Pelham, C. Brabe, A. Morrison, Thos. Lee, A. Cally, lady and 3 children, Jas. Beggy, Wm. Bond, Jas. Bond, J. L. Dennison, Jno. Eldridge, D. Tuthill, Wm. S. Hall, Henry Jackson, A. D. Yates, D. R. Boldt—30 in the steerage.

In steamer Thomas Swann, for Charleston—Amasa Tripp, C. Hockey, I. Sheban, J. S. Burrows, W. Hammond, P. Ansel, Mrs. Rose Lihet and 2 children, Paul St. James, Emily Alexander, I. Jones, Francis Hagerty, P. T. Jones, Jr., James Anderson, Wm. Sampson, Wm. Renall, Janie Renall, T. W. Smith, Ramon Aquiar, Jules Lecompte, Peter Nelson, Wm. Daly, D. Willis, Charles Davidson, J. Clark.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—G. O. Phelps and lady, C. W. Allen and lady, S. G. Baptist, Wm. Barney, C. S. Dimond, A. Cuyler, Miss M. Allen, G. P. Hare, Capt. W. Strickland, J. C. Shelton, Capt. J. Sterling, Miss E. Wilcox, W. S. Edwards, J. M. [illegible]

Hutchinson, D. [illegible], J. Rehm, [illegible], S. A. [illegible], lady and daughter, [illegible], Ferris and lady, D. Whitney, [illegible] 2 children, J. Anderson—15 in the steerage.

In steamship Jas. Adger, from Charleston—Miss M. [illegible], Dr. Hawthorn and family, B. F. [illegible], T. C. Bland—3 in the steerage.

In bark Mayflower, from Turks Island—F. D. [illegible], Mrs. Sarah C. Lloyd.

In brig Bohio, from Port-au-Prince—[illegible] Alexander Hamilton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 49 | Sun sets.....5 48 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 05 | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible]; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships President Schmidt, (Brem.) [illegible]; [illegible] chard & Burke; Highland Chief, [illegible]; C. C. Duncan; Washington, White, [illegible]; Barks Venus, Atkinson, [illegible] Co.; Sarah, Stevens, Curacoa, [illegible]; Aurora, Cowley, Charleston; [illegible] Hamburg, F. Karck; S. A. Nichols, [illegible] B. F. Beck & Co.; Agnes, (Br.) Harbord, [illegible]

Brig Antelope, (Br.) Tucker, Halifax, [illegible]; Schooners Ocean Bird, Quillian, [illegible]; [illegible] De Wolf & Co.; [illegible]; C. H. Pierson; [illegible] Sleight; [illegible]; [illegible] Tilton; [illegible] Lewis & Co.; [illegible] Bond; [illegible] & Co.; W. H. Gardner; [illegible] Wellington; [illegible] Elizabeth; [illegible] Raymond, Blake, New-London; [illegible]; Charleston, Brandon & Billings; [illegible]; Washington, B. Sherman & Son; [illegible] Nagale, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son.

Sloop W. D. Banquill, Russell, Taunton, [illegible].

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Thos. Swann, Post, Charleston, [illegible]; Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia; [illegible] sey, H. B. Cromwell; [illegible] New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Ship Eliza, Johnson, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Harbeck & Co. Sept. 19, lat. [illegible], fell in with the wreck of brig Nancy, (of Halifax,) Grant, from Halifax, Sept. 11, for Porto Rico, she having been capsized during a violent gale from South, on the 15th, took from the foremast head Mr. C. White, its officer, and Thos. White, his brother, and brought them to this port. Mr. White states that when the brig capsized it was blowing a perfect gale from the South, and that he never saw Capt. Grant or any of the crew after the occurrence; there were 9 souls in all, 7 of which were lost. Mr. White and his brother first sought refuge in the maintop, and while there the mainmast was carried away, after which, with difficulty they gained the foremast head, to which they clung until rescued. They had been 5 days on the wreck and were nearly exhausted when Capt. Johnson fell in with them. The Nancy was a full-rigged brig, of 112 tons, and owned by John Strong, of Halifax.

Ship Grotto, (of Richmond, Me.,) Dunlevy, Shields Aug. 8, with coal to Barclay & Livingston. Has had light N. W. winds all the passage. Sld. in co. with ship Commodore, (of Boston,) Briggs, for New-York.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dunham, Turks Isl. and 14 ds., with salt to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven. The brig Royalton, for Boston, sld. 2 ds. previous. Left no Am. vessels in port. Sept. 22, lat. 33 44, lon. 73 20, fell in with wreck of ship Floating Zephyr, waterlogged, and abandoned, foremast gone above deck, and loss of bowsprit, all hanging alongside.

Bark Gen. Jones, (of Boston,) Talbot, Navassa Sept. [illegible], with molasses to master. Sept. 18, lat. 26 40, lon. 72 [illegible], spoke bark Martha W. Babbidge, (of Bangor,) [illegible] ds. from Manzanilla for Hamburg—supplied her with provisions.

Brig Spanish Main, 117., (of Halifax,) Hardy, Guayanilla, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Lowcraft & Co.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Ryon, Charleston 5 ds., with wheat and cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Thomas Holcomb, Gasbee, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. James Lawrence, Alley, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Edward Franklin, Lincoln, Newark for Wareham.

Schr. Charity, Barrett, Philadelphia for Newport.

Schr. U. and T. Cramer, Huntley, Philadelphia for Warren, R. I.

Schr. Ann Turner, Griffin, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Davis, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Jones, Jones, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Seaport, Saill, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. C. Carroll, Pratt, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Johnson, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. T. Seymour, Kelly, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Vesta, Wait, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Godfrey, Williams, Philadelphia for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Chief, Chamberlain, Delaware City for Boston.

Schr. Lady Lake, Parker, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. S. Applegate, Tallman, Alexandria for Providence.

Schr. Ranner, ——, with mdse. from [illegible], bert, ashore at Barnegat to Bird & Nelson.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence [illegible] hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived......Sunday, Sept. 27.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced very heavy N. E. gales of wind for the first 36 hours. Thursday, 24th, passed 3 vessels under bare poles off Cape Lookout, passed propeller [illegible], from Charleston bound to Baltimore. Friday, 25th, off Cape Hatteras, passed a schooner laying to, with head of foremast gone. Saturday, 26th, lat. 38 [illegible], exchanged signals with bark Edward Everett, bound N. 7½ P. M., 25 miles south of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Nashville, from New-York bound to Charleston; 8:45 P. M., passed steamship Alabama, from New-York bound to Savannah.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Eastern Star, (of Bath,) Henry, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Elise, (Ham.,) Nelson, Hamburg Aug. 21, with mdse. and 182 passengers to F. Karck.

Brig Lillian, Nichols, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine to D. Parkhurst.

Brig Bahia, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince Sept. [illegible], with logwood to H. Delafield.

Brig Abram, Bevan, Rio Hacha 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Rogers, (of Newburyport,) Appley, Mayaguez Sept. 8, with sugar and molasses to master. From the 18th to the 25th inst., experienced heavy heavy sea from N. E., with squally weather. 24th, off Egg Harbor, took pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.

Schr. Dew Drop, Roland, Baracoa 14 ds., with oranges to C. Ackerly.

Steamer Potomski, Quanlan, New-Bedford 20 hours, with mdse. to C. Allen.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, and Cape May 25 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, S. and light.

BELOW—1 bark S. of the Highlands.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, for Liverpool; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah; Nashville, Byrne, Charleston; steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, &c.

Memoranda.

The steamship Empire City, was this morning floated off the large Balance Dock.

The steamship Ariel will, this afternoon, be taken on the above dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Arr. barks Charles Edwin, Flood, Havana; Laura Snow, Crockett, New-Orleans; brigs Martha Washington, Center, Surinam; Sarah, Moore, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 22, lat. 47 32, lon. 28 05, bark Caroline, Hinz, from Shields for Boston.

Sept. 5, lat. 47 24, lon. 40 38, was passed ship Moonstone, steering W.

Sept. 12, lat. 28 50, lon. 60 44, brig Lauretta, (of Boston,) from New-York for Jamaica.

Sept. 22, lat. 37 50, lon. 75, brig Starlight dismasted—(before reported.)

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Sept. 13, schr. Meteor, Barnes, from Mobile arr. 7th, to sail for Jacksonville.

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 15, barks Clara Windsor, dsg.; Cordelia, just arr.; brigs C. A. White, ldg.; Cuba, do.; Linda, dsg.; schr. Geo. Veazie, ldg. Brig Ashby, (Br.,) sailed 3 ds. previous; brig Anglo-Saxon, 1 day previous.

At Mayaguez, Sept. 8, bark Eglantine, for Falmouth for orders, in 8 ds.; schr. Augusta, for New-York, in 10 ds.

At Baracoa, Sept. 13, schr. S. A. Mount, for New-York, in 8 ds.

A CARD.

MISS JULIANA MAY'S CONCERT POSTPONEMENT.

The musical public and the friends of Miss May are respectfully informed that in consequence of the Horticultural Society of New-York considering they had a prior claim to the use of Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday evening next, Sept. 29, the night appointed for the second Concert of Miss May—of which Miss May's Agent was not informed until Saturday last—therefore those friends who had secured seats and tickets for that concert will permit them to be transferred to the Concert on the following week, of which due notice will be given.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed, on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 39 Beaver-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. F. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RACES.—DURING THE RACES OVER THE Fashion Course, 29th and 30th inst., Three Boats will ply upon the Tenth-st. Ferry, and Two Boats upon the Twenty-Third-st. Ferry to Green Point, where conveyances will be found waiting to convey passengers to the track.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants bought on liberal [illegible]